



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

---

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
ON THE WORK OF THE  
**PUBLIC HEALTH**  
**DEPARTMENT**  
**1937**

A. WOTHERSPOON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.






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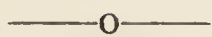
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# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



## *Medical Officer of Health :*

ALLAN WOTHERSPOON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## *Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Bacteriologist :*

A. J. EWING, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## *Tuberculosis Officer :*

C. McBRIDE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

## *Asst. Tuberculosis Officer and Asst. Resident Medical Officer, Stanfield Sanatorium :*

J. S. McCORMAC, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

## *Surgical Tuberculosis Officer :*

WM. MITCHELL SMITH, M.D., C.M. (PART TIME).

## *Venereal Diseases Officer :*

J. A. BURGESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## *Maternity and Child Welfare Officer :*

JESSIE BALSILLIE, M.B., Ch.B.

## *Medical Officer, City Maternity Home :*

A. HANCOCK, M.B., Ch.B.

<i>Part Time Medical Officer, City Maternity Home :</i>
---

C. I. MILNE, M.D. Deceased.
-----------------------------

## *Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officers :*

GWENDOLINE M. COGSWELL, L.S.A.

M. K. McALLUM, M.B., Ch.B.

## *Assistant Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital :*

R. H. McKILLOP, L.A.H.

## *Public Analyst :*

E. V. JONES, F.I.C. (PAID BY FEES).

## *Veterinary Officer :*

F. H. MANLEY, M.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

## *Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

H. SPENCER, M.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

## *Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

D. HURST, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

## *Cleansing Superintendent :*

R. G. TOTTY, M.I.P.C.

## *Assistant Cleansing Superintendent :*

P. WEATHERBY, A.M.I.P.C.

*Senior Inspector of Meat, Provisions, etc.*

J. TAYLOR, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

*Inspector of Meat, Provisions, etc. :*

R. E. JONES, M.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

*Housing Inspector :*

WM. A. EDGE, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

*Assistant Housing Inspector :*

J. A. T. KENT, Cert. R.S.I.

*Smoke Inspector :*

J. NICKLIN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

*Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Milkshops  
Inspector :*

G. S. HANN, Cert. R.S.I.

*Conversions Inspector.*

W. H. T. WILKINS, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

*Senior District Sanitary Inspector :*

W. ELLERTON, Cert. R.S.I.

14 *District Sanitary Inspectors.*

*Senior Health Visitor :*

M. FORSTER.

13 *Health Visitors.*

4 *Tuberculosis Nurses.*

*Venereal Diseases Centre :*

Male Orderlies—W. J. SCOREY and C. WILSON.

Sister-in-Charge—E. LOWNDES.

Nurse—D. M. THOMPSON.

*Chief Clerk :*

JAMES E. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I.

18 *Clerks.*

*Matron—Stanfield Sanatorium :*

M. ANDERSON.

*Sister-in-Charge—City Maternity Home :*

L. L. TILLEY.

*Vaccination Officer :*

JAMES A. B. McNEAL.

*Supervisor of Midwives :*

R. BUSBY.

34 *Municipal Midwives.*



# CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

---

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1937.

The population of the City taken at the Census of June, 1931, was 276,639. The population estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of 1937 was 272,800 and this figure is used for all calculation. This is a reduction of 300 as compared with the previous year.

The Birth Rate is slightly lower, being 16.7 as compared with 16.8 for the previous year. That for the large towns was 14.9, compared with 14.9 last year.

The Death Rate is 13.1, being 0.7 higher than last year and higher than for any year since 1931, this being due to the influenza epidemic. The rate for the large towns was 12.5 or 0.2 higher than in 1936.

The Infantile Rate was 81, compared to 74 for last year.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is less satisfactory, being 4.58, compared with 3.31 per thousand total births.

Scarlet Fever continued in epidemic form, but the type remains mild. It is difficult to control owing to the many variations in the streptococcus which give rise to manifestations other than scarlet fever.

The number of Diphtheria cases shows an increase over last year, and many were of a bad type. The case fatality per cent. of diphtheria cases being 6.63, as compared with 4.66 for the previous year. The rapidity of onset was often remarkable. It is to be hoped that many more children will be immunised during the present year as the response has been very poor, particularly in view of the severe type.

Cancer deaths show a slight decrease on last year, but are still higher than in 1935.

Good progress has been made with Housing. During the year some 2,548 new houses were built, making nearly 5,000 in the past two years. This is evidence of a reduction of overcrowding in the houses that were formerly occupied by two families, although, of course, there is still a waiting list.

Housing is still a problem in the City, and many more have yet to be provided before the people can be said to be housed as they should be. The five year plan for the demolition of slum property has been kept to schedule.

Once again I wish to thank the Chairman and all the members of my Committees for their assistance, and the whole of the staff for their help during the past year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN WOTHERSPOON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*Public Health Department,*

*Stoke-on-Trent,*

*May, 1938.*

## AREA, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

---

The City is 21,190 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water. The long axis of the district lies north-west and south-east. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Biddulph; on the north-west by the Urban District of Kidsgrove; on the north-east by the Rural District of Leek, and the Rural District of Cheadle; and on the south and south-west by the Rural District of Stone; on the west from south to north, successively by the Rural District of Newcastle, the Borough of Newcastle and the Urban District of Kidsgrove.

The highest point of the City is at Shooters' Hills, south-east of Longton, where it is 800 feet above sea level; the lowest point is at Trentham, where the Longton Brook passes under Stone Road. The north-east side of the district is on a higher level than the south-west, the level varying from 700 to 600 feet on the north-east, and from 600 to 320 feet on the south-west.

The district is crossed somewhat south of its centre by the River Trent and there is a gradual fall along the valley of the Trent from the north-east to the south-west from 480 to 320 feet. The northern portion of the District is drained by the Fowlea and Lyme Brooks, which run along the south-west and west boundaries, receiving on their course smaller streams from the north-east. At the northern limit of Stoke the Fowlea Brook runs across the district to join the River Trent, and the Lyme Brook joins the Trent at the south end of Stoke below Hanford Bridge. The southern portion of the district is drained by the Chitlings Brook and the Longton Brook.

For the most part the district has a south-westerly aspect, only those portions of Hanley and Stoke lying immediately north of the Trent Valley having a south-east aspect.

The Penkhull hill is capped by sandstone—red above and grey underlying it, red and grey sandstone also appear at the south-west end of the area. In all other parts the subsoil consists of red and mottled marls, with some limestone and grey marls and shale with coal and ironstone. The clay ranges from very stiff and damp to loose and gravelly. Along the rivers and streams gravel and sand are found, and water at a depth of a few feet.

### POPULATION.

The Registrar General gives the population of the City as 272,800 at the middle of 1937. This figure is a reduction of 300 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year. As the excess of births over deaths during the year was 975, it is obviously considered that a large number of people have left the City to reside elsewhere.



The populations at the Census periods were as follows :—

	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Census 1931	Middle of 1937
TUNSTALL ... ..	27,390	27,791	27,890	25,540
BURSLEM ... ..	41,566	42,462	43,368	39,190
HANLEY ... ..	66,255	67,876	66,199	59,440
STOKE ... ..	36,218	39,277	44,293	44,920
FENTON ... ..	25,626	26,718	26,154	23,970
LONGTON ... ..	37,479	42,629	44,297	45,740
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28 ... ..	—	20,894	24,438	34,000
Totals ... ..	234,534	267,647	276,639	272,800

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18.6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21.0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22.0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13.05.

### INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687. The number of inhabited houses at the present time is probably about 67,557. The proportion of population to houses was, at the Census in 1921, 5.0; and in 1931, 4.7 persons per house. The number of vacant houses at the Census of 1931 was 404.

During the year 1937, 2,548 new dwelling-houses were certified for habitation. 922 of these were built by the Corporation and 1,626 by private owners. In 1936 the number was 2,162, and in 1935, 1,524. 922 of the houses erected during the year 1937 were built with State assistance.

### RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1938, was £1,209,447, compared with £1,177,522 at 1st April, 1937.

**TABLE 1.—Areas, Population and Persons per Acre in Existing Wards**

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population Middle of 1937	No. of persons per acre
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,268	9,560	8.68
2	249.70	10,046	9,547	7,360	29.48
3	417.94	8,021	8,075	8,620	20.62
4	439.66	8,191	7,903	5,860	13.32
5	433.25	8,481	9,783	11,550	26.67
6	214.84	9,773	9,384	8,260	38.42
7	294.94	8,574	8,267	6,760	22.92
8	480.95	8,355	8,031	6,760	14.08
9	226.95	11,909	11,662	8,440	37.18
10	255.75	10,497	10,080	9,300	36.32
11	500.53	10,773	10,496	9,610	19.22
12	203.77	8,958	8,767	7,890	38.68
13	315.91	9,237	8,513	7,740	24.49
14	266.96	8,304	7,748	7,410	27.76
15	202.92	9,655	8,933	9,050	44.58
16	611.60	10,097	11,759	12,060	19.72
17	280.85	9,511	9,193	8,160	29.04
18	200.03	10,084	8,945	8,100	40.50
19	417.58	8,330	8,938	8,040	19.23
20	565.65	9,208	8,482	7,000	12.36
21	1,595.70	10,422	14,396	16,600	10.62
22	747.92	9,754	8,734	8,930	11.90
23	2,329.43	10,333	10,482	9,750	4.18
24	1,092.84	12,879	12,326	9,090	8.32
25	305.80	9,409	8,913	8,750	28.92
26	1,640.40	10,866	12,576	18,150	11.06
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,860	14,150	5.24
28	3,106.00	7,550	10,578	19,850	6.40
	21,190.00	273,238	276,639	272,800	12.88

## BIRTHS.

There were 4,547 births registered and allotted to the City in 1937 giving a birth rate of 16.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 125 large towns of England and Wales was 14.9 per thousand and for England and Wales 14.9.

The rate is 0.1 lower than in 1936.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,054 to 1,000. For the year 1936 the ratio was 1,089 males to 1,000 females.

Of the 4,547 children born, 2,333 were males and 2,214 were females. The number of births and birth rates for the various areas were as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	433	Birth Rate	17.0	per 1,000
Burslem	...	...	660	„	17.1	„
Hanley	...	...	983	„	16.5	„
Stoke	...	...	673	„	15.0	„
Fenton	...	...	404	„	16.9	„
Longton	...	...	828	„	18.1	„
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.			566	„	16.6	„

The birth rate was highest in Longton, and lowest in Stoke.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 975. The previous year it was 1,204, a difference of 229 lives, the number of births registered being 43 less than in 1936, while the number of deaths was 186 more.

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the total births, 155, or 3.41 per cent, were illegitimate.

Of the illegitimate births, 78 were males and 77 were females.

## STILL BIRTHS.

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 221 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 62 were attended by midwives, 63 by medical men, and 96 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the 12 months ending 31st December was 282, of which 33 were children of mothers from outside the City area.

Taking the number of still births that occurred in 1937 as 249, it is equal to 5.2 per cent of the total births. In 1936 there were 243 still births, equal to 5.0 per cent.



TABLE 2.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1937 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the district	of Resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		
1928	279,700	5,604	5,490	19.6	3,455	12.4	299	120	475	87	3,276	11.7
1929	279,200	5,440	5,303	19.0	4,415	15.8	329	127	555	105	4,213	15.1
1930	279,200	5,698	5,551	19.9	3,459	12.4	284	100	390	70	3,275	11.7
1931	†276,639	5,355	5,202	18.8	3,820	13.9	308	120	520	100	3,632	13.1
1932	276,500	4,891	4,750	17.2	3,524	12.7	293	122	416	88	3,353	12.1
1933	275,100	4,574	4,459	16.2	3,765	13.7	308	105	397	89	3,562	12.9
1934	274,750	4,707	4,579	16.7	3,404	12.4	297	100	388	85	3,207	11.7
1935	274,100	4,667	4,537	16.6	3,618	13.2	346	110	376	83	3,382	12.3
1936	273,100	4,733	4,590	16.8	3,676	13.5	367	77	339	74	3,386	12.4
1937	272,800	4,704	4,547	16.7	3,872	14.2	396	96	366	81	3,572	13.1

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 21,190.

†Population at Census, 1931.

**TABLE 3.**

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 28 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	...	...	169	17.7	128	13.4	124
2	...	...	145	19.7	125	17.0	90
3	...	...	119	13.8	125	14.5	84
4	...	...	114	19.4	72	12.3	79
5	...	...	177	15.3	131	11.4	45
6	...	...	140	16.9	101	12.2	86
7	...	...	118	17.5	99	14.6	102
8	...	...	111	16.4	112	16.6	81
9	...	...	168	19.9	137	16.0	65
10	...	...	162	17.4	134	14.4	93
11	...	...	177	18.4	163	17.0	94
12	...	...	142	18.0	111	14.1	92
13	...	...	108	14.0	92	11.9	37
14	...	...	91	12.3	85	11.5	55
15	...	...	135	14.9	122	13.5	111
16	...	...	187	15.5	171	14.2	96
17	...	...	119	14.6	119	14.6	34
18	...	...	129	15.9	108	13.5	69
19	...	...	143	17.8	88	10.9	84
20	...	...	105	15.0	76	10.8	57
21	...	...	238	14.3	175	10.5	67
22	...	...	156	17.5	133	14.9	71
23	...	...	185	19.0	127	13.0	75
24	...	..	132	14.5	116	12.8	83
25	...	...	163	18.6	145	16.6	80
26	...	...	348	19.2	238	13.1	101
27	...	...	235	16.6	159	11.2	68
28	...	...	331	16.7	180	9.5	85
Whole City ...			4,547	16.7	3,572	13.1	81

**TABLE 4.**

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1910	32.5	17.1	149
1911	31.3	19.6	203
1912	31.2	15.9	128
1913	31.9	18.7	169
1914	31.6	17.4	144
1915	26.9	18.4	147
1916	23.9	16.8	126
1917	20.8	16.5	116
1918	22.3	20.3	111
1919	22.5	16.2	111
1920	30.9	12.8	98
1921	29.0	14.8	134
1922	25.9	14.3	115
1923	24.6	12.7	93
1924	23.7	13.5	101
1925	22.9	13.5	106
1926	21.7	12.5	101
1927	21.2	13.4	99
1928	19.6	11.7	87
1929	19.0	15.1	105
1930	19.9	11.7	70
1931	18.8	13.1	100
1932	17.2	12.1	88
1933	16.2	12.9	89
1934	16.7	11.7	85
1935	16.6	12.3	83
1936	16.8	12.4	74
1937	16.7	13.1	81

**TABLE 5.**—Vital Statistics compared with those of the 125 large Towns and England and Wales over a period of ten years, and the Natural Increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infantile Mortality Rate			Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	125 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	125 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	125 Large Towns	England and Wales	
1928	11.7	11.6	11.7	19.6	16.9	16.7	87	70	65	2220
1929	15.1	13.7	13.4	19.0	16.6	16.3	105	79	74	1090
1930	11.7	11.5	11.4	19.9	16.6	16.3	70	64	60	2276
1931	13.1	12.3	12.3	18.8	16.0	15.8	100	71	66	1570
1932	12.1	11.8	12.0	17.2	15.4	15.3	88	68	65	1397
1933	12.9	12.2	12.3	16.2	14.4	14.4	89	67	64	897
1934	11.7	11.8	11.8	16.7	14.7	14.8	85	63	59	1362
1935	12.3	11.8	11.7	16.6	14.8	14.7	83	62	57	1155
1936	12.4	12.3	12.1	16.8	14.9	14.8	73	63	59	1204
1937	13.1	12.5	12.4	16.7	14.9	14.9	81	62	58	975

### DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1937 was 3,872. This gives a death rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,886 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the nett deaths belonging to the district is 3,572 (1,875 males and 1,697 females), and the death rate 13.1 per 1,000.

The death rate for the 125 large towns of England and Wales was 12.5 per 1,000, and for the whole of England and Wales, 12.4.

The death rate of 13.1 per 1,000 was .07 higher than that of 1936.

The death rate for the 125 large towns of England and Wales was 0.2 higher in 1937 than 1936.

The birth rate is lowest in the Stoke district and highest in the Longton district. The death rate is lowest in Smallthorne, Norton and Bucknall, and highest in Tunstall.

The number of deaths and the death rates in each of the districts of the City were as follows :—



			No. of Deaths	Death Rate
Tunstall	...	...	378	14.8
Burslem	...	...	515	13.1
Hanley	...	...	844	14.2
Stoke	...	...	573	12.8
Fenton	...	...	297	12.7
Longton	...	...	626	13.7
Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc.	...	...	339	10.0

### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

					1937		1936
Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases	...				256	...	234
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including							
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	180	...	159
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	116	...	95
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	284	...	232
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	1003	...	1007
Cancer	...	...	...	...	389	.....	403
Violence	...	...	...	...	118	...	138
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	52	...	58
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	109	...	104
Influenza	...	...	...	...	141	...	37

### DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

						1937		1936
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	18
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	15
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	36
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44

The death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 0.41 per 1,000 of the population, compared to 0.44 per 1,000 in 1936. The Diarrhoea death rate accounts for 0.16 per 1,000, compared to 0.16 in 1936.

The following table shows the death rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases compared with the death rate of the 125 large towns :—

		Stoke-on-Trent	125 Large Towns
		1937	1937
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) per 1,000 births		9.68	7.9
Measles per 1,000 of population		0.04	0.03
Diphtheria	„ „	0.117	0.03
Scarlet Fever	„ „	0.025	0.01
Whooping Cough	„ „	0.062	0.04
Enteric Fever	„ „	0.00	0.01

Of the 3,572 deaths in the City, 11 or 0.31 per cent were not certified either by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner.

TABLE 6.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1937.

Causes of Death	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall etc. (Wards 27 & 28)	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District										Total Deaths whether 'Resident' or "Non- Resident" in Institu- tions in the district
								All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
All Causes { Certified ... { Uncertified	378 —	513 2	840 4	572 1	296 1	624 2	338 1	3561 11	361 5	80 —	67 —	89 —	152 —	401 —	1028 2	1383 4	1886 —	
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	1	1	4	1	2	—	2	11	3	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	6	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	7	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	7	
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	5	5	—	4	1	17	6	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	
Diphtheria ...	4	7	10	4	1	1	5	32	1	1	11	18	1	—	—	—	36	
Influenza ...	3	13	54	24	9	27	11	141	5	3	6	3	10	18	52	44	31	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	14	1	3	2	3	4	—	1	—	14	
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System ...	21	44	50	26	13	40	24	218	1	1	2	3	39	82	83	7	97	
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2	4	10	6	5	10	1	38	7	7	4	8	4	5	3	—	52	
Syphilis ...	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	3	
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	36	51	93	67	39	66	37	389	—	—	—	—	4	37	174	174	216	
Diabetes ...	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	16	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	8	15	
Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c. ...	20	27	30	26	14	34	6	157	—	—	—	—	1	5	61	90	55	
Heart Disease ...	99	134	266	173	77	173	81	1003	—	—	3	9	17	67	318	589	384	
Aneurysm ...	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	
Other Circulatory Diseases	12	30	19	23	20	32	11	147	—	—	—	—	1	3	33	110	42	
Bronchitis ...	9	25	14	21	14	21	12	116	14	4	—	—	1	3	39	55	12	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	39	38	72	37	16	49	33	284	69	38	11	6	14	36	64	46	153	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	6	13	16	8	7	21	9	80	2	—	1	1	—	11	32	33	26	
Peptic Ulcer ...	6	2	7	6	3	5	4	33	—	—	—	—	—	8	19	6	37	
Diarrhoea, etc. ...	3	4	5	11	6	7	8	44	39	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	
Appendicitis ...	3	5	3	4	1	4	1	21	—	—	1	5	4	6	5	—	29	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	
Other Diseases of the Liver	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	11	
Other Digestive Diseases	13	11	15	10	3	2	6	60	3	2	4	3	2	10	20	16	60	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	12	13	29	25	10	8	12	109	—	—	1	3	6	13	42	44	70	
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	8	
Other Puerperal causes...	4	2	1	2	3	4	2	18	—	—	—	—	4	14	—	—	20	
Congenital Debility, Mal- formation, Premature Birth ...	25	26	34	26	14	36	19	180	179	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	
Senility ...	22	19	21	18	9	19	11	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	89	
Suicide ...	—	3	7	1	2	3	7	23	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	3	1	
Other Deaths from Violence ...	12	14	26	6	6	17	14	95	4	1	5	6	15	32	17	15	110	
Other Defined Diseases...	17	18	37	27	16	32	14	161	30	5	4	15	17	32	37	21	150	
Causes ill-defined or un- known ...	1	2	1	1	2	—	2	9	2	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	4	
TOTALS ...	378	515	844	573	297	626	339	3572	366	80	67	89	152	401	1030	1387	1886	



**TABLE 7.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1937.**

Disease	Total Cases notified in each Locality of the District						Number of Cases Notified At Ages—Years							Total Cases removed to Hospital		
	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne Norton, Bucknall, etc.		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45		45 to 65	65 and upwards
							Wards 27 & 28									
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	32	74	86	95	48	67	81	483	3	128	288	43	18	2	1	467
Erysipelas	16	18	38	23	12	9	15	131	—	2	8	11	35	58	17	42
Scarlet Fever	119	223	236	210	83	138	181	1190	4	284	762	102	36	2	—	941
Enteric Fever	1	2	1	9	1	1	—	15	—	2	4	6	3	—	—	15
Puerperal Fever	3	—	2	3	2	1	—	11	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	2	16	—	1	5	28	—	—	—	11	17	—	—	9
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	4	1	2	5	7	5	26	1	7	4	11	2	1	—	18
Polio-myelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	71	120	56	46	66	60	458	1	7	86	122	132	101	9	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	8	17	12	8	9	6	71	3	19	27	7	7	8	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	15	6	4	12	3	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary	92	96	129	74	55	90	35	571	55	121	108	62	118	81	26	—
Pneumonia, Broncho	23	38	47	8	8	12	29	165	39	82	20	1	5	10	8	—
Pneumonia, Influenzal	5	14	41	9	6	16	9	100	4	9	11	17	32	20	7	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	349	555	737	523	278	430	429	3301	160	662	1318	395	414	284	68	1501

Isolation Hospitals— Name and Situation			Total Available Beds, 264.
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bucknall	...	...	91.
Stanfield Sanatorium, Burslem	...	...	90
North Staffs. Joint Smallpox Hospital	...	...	90
(At present being used for the accommodation of 48 children suffering from Tuberculosis.			

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which at present have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health :—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Typhoid Fever (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever), Puerperal Pyrexia, Cholera, Erysipelas, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, other forms of Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, and Pemphigus Neonatorum.

TABLE 8, showing the numbers of cases and deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever during the past 10 years.

		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1928	...	585	7	311	6	11	1
1929	...	340	1	270	11	12	1
1930	...	222	2	260	11	19	3
1931	...	157	0	210	17	3	1
1932	...	213	1	163	5	8	0
1933	...	530	3	235	7	2	0
1934	...	1566	10	286	6	2	0
1935	...	1216	2	395	13	3	0
1936	...	599	4	386	18	7	3
1937	...	1190	7	483	32	15	0.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	1,190
Number of deaths	...	...	...	7
Case fatality per cent	...	...	...	0.59
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	...	941
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	79.1

The attack rate for the City during the year was 4.07 per 1,000 of the population.

Size of House	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total Notified	Over two persons per room	Dead
1 Room ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Rooms...	7	—	—	7	1	—
3 Rooms...	56	1	—	57	1	1
4 Rooms...	615	16	—	631	34	5
5 Rooms	274	35	1	310	11	1
6 Rooms	130	31	2	163	8	—
In Institutions	—	—	—	22	—	—
Totals	1082	83	3	1190	55	7

Type of house	Percentage of total houses (Census)	Percentage of Scarlet Fever Cases notified
1—3 Rooms ...	9.7	5.5
4—5 Rooms ...	75.1	79.0
6 and over ...	15.2	13.7
In Institutions ...	—	1.8

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows :—Tunstall, 4.66 ; Burslem, 5.69 ; Hanley, 3.97 ; Stoke, 4.67 ; Fenton, 3.63 ; Longton, 3.01 ; Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc., 5.03.

The percentage of removals to the Hospital was 79.1, as compared with 85.0 for the previous year.

The mortality rate in the district during 1937 was 0.026. The mortality rate for the disease in England and Wales was 0.01 per 1,000 of the population, and in the 125 large towns 0.01 per 1,000.

The case fatality for the year was 0.59 per cent, compared with 0.67 in 1936.

### Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	...	...	483
Number of deaths ...	...	...	32
Case fatality per cent ...	...	...	6.63
Number of cases removed to Hospital	...	...	467
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	96.7

The attack rate for the City was 1.77 per 1,000 of the population.

Size of House	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total notified	Over two Persons per room	Dead
1 Room ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Rooms...	2	—	—	2	—	—
3 Rooms...	27	—	—	27	4	1
4 Rooms...	271	25	—	296	15	26
5 Rooms ...	65	17	—	82	2	3
6 Rooms ...	31	12	2	45	1	2
In Institutions ...	—	—	—	31	—	—
Totals ...	396	54	2	483	22	32

Type of house	Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Diphtheria Cases notified
1—3 Rooms ...	9.7	6.0
4—5 Rooms ...	75.1	78.3
6 and over ...	15.2	9.3
In Institutions ...	—	6.4



The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows :—Tunstall, 1.25 ; Burslem, 1.89 ; Hanley, 1.45 ; Stoke, 2.11 ; Fenton, 2.00 ; Longton, 1.46 ; Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc., 2.38 ; the disease was most prevalent at Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.

The death rate from Diphtheria in the City was 0.117, compared to 0.08, in the 125 large towns, and 0.07 in England and Wales.

During the year 10 patients were reported as having been injected with antitoxin at their homes by their medical attendants. The average amount of serum used in each case was 4,550 units.

### Enteric Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	15
Number of deaths	...	...	...	0
Case fatality per cent	...	...	...	0.00
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	...	15
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	100

Of the above 15 cases classified as enteric, ten were directly due to an outbreak of Paratyphoid fever. During the week ending 3rd July, 1937, it came to the knowledge of the Health Department that cases of Paratyphoid had occurred in an adjoining area. A common food supply was suspected and it was later proved that all the primary cases had consumed meat from a certain butcher. Altogether ten cases were notified in the City, fortunately in mild form. In each case the organism was definitely proved to be the *Bacillus Paratyphosus B*. The suspected source was immediately dealt with and the epidemic subsided.

The attack rate for the City was 0.055 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate from Enteric Fever in the 125 large towns during the year 1937 was 0.01 per 1,000. In England and Wales, 0.00. In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.00.

### Smallpox.

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

### Erysipelas.

There were 131 cases notified during the year, with one death. In 1936, 96 cases were notified with nine deaths.

Enquiries are made into these cases and the sanitary condition of the houses attended to.

### Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Twenty-six cases were notified as Cerebro Spinal Fever during the year, and all were confirmed bacteriologically. There were 14 deaths.

### Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

There were no cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica notified during the year.

### Malaria and Dysentery.

There were no cases of Malaria notified during the year.

### Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia.

The number of cases notified during the year was :—Influenzal Pneumonia, 100, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 736. The number of deaths was :—Influenza, 141, being equal to a rate of 0.519 per 1,000 of the population ; and Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia, 400, being equal to a rate of 1.45 per 1,000 of the population.

These diseases were more prevalent than in 1936.

#### Enquiry into Pneumonia Cases Notified.

House		One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total notified	Over two persons per room
1 Room	...	—	—	—	—	—
2 Rooms	...	21	—	—	21	8
3 Rooms	...	29	—	—	29	9
4 Rooms	...	307	28	—	335	23
5 Rooms	...	108	17	3	128	2
6 Rooms	...	162	34	6	202	1
In Institutions		—	—	—	121	—
Totals	...	627	79	9	836	43

Type of house			Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Pneumonia cases notified
1—3 Rooms	...	...	9.7	6.0
4—5 Rooms	...	...	75.1	55.3
6 and over	...	...	15.2	24.2
Institutions	...	...	—	14.5

### CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL.

On the 31st December, 1936, 151 cases remained under treatment. During the year 1937, 1,673 patients were admitted, making a total of 1,824 cases treated during the year. 1,560 cases were discharged cured, 72 died, and there were 192 cases remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1937.

The following table shows the cases admitted during the year with diagnosis uncorrected :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	950
Diphtheria	...	...	...	479
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	25
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	19
Erysipelas	...	...	...	44
Measles	...	...	...	32
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	23
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis			...	43
German Measles	...	...	...	4
Acute Poliomyelitis			...	3
Mumps	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Sick Staff	...	...	...	40
Total				1673

### Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever remained epidemic in the City during the whole year, and in spite of the fact that a large number of cases were nursed at home, 950 cases were admitted to Hospital. On the whole, the type of the disease remains very mild. Eight deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of .8 per cent.

The following table shows the numbers of the more important complications :—

Otitis Media	...	...	...	69
Acute Nephritis	...	...	...	3
Albuminuria	...	...	...	27
Arthritis	...	...	...	29
Adenitis	...	...	...	88

As in previous years the use of anti-scarletinal serum is restricted to those cases which are above the average in severity.

The average period of detention was about 28 days.

### Diphtheria.

Four hundred and seventy-nine cases of Diphtheria were admitted during the year, which is the largest number of admissions of this disease for several years. The disquieting feature of the epidemic is that a large number of the cases are of an extremely virulent type, running an extraordinarily rapid and severe course. The case mortality was very high. After deducting cases which proved not to be Diphtheria, 31



deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 7.8 per cent. In addition the paralytic and heart complications were numerous and severe. Huge doses of Diphtheria anti-toxin have been administered, no fewer than 122 cases receiving doses of 50,000 units or over. Another feature of the epidemic has been that the age incidence of the patients appears to have altered somewhat. The disease seems to attack children under five to a less degree, and those over five to a greater. Fortunately the number of cases in which the larynx is affected has diminished, and the operation of Tracheotomy had to be performed in only eight cases, four recovering and four proving fatal.

These facts go to stress the necessity for fuller advantage being taken of the facilities offered by the Corporation for immunization. No child who has been so treated in the City has suffered from Diphtheria.

### **Typhoid Fever.**

Twenty-five cases notified as Typhoid Fever were admitted during the year. Of these five were found not to be suffering from Typhoid Fever, leaving 20 true cases. Of these the majority occurred in the month of July, and were presumably due to the consumption of infected cooked meat. Fortunately the outbreak was of a mild type, Para-Typhoid B, and all the patients recovered. The one death occurred in one of the wrongly notified cases.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

Nineteen cases notified as Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted during the year. Only one death occurred, and in a great measure, this low death rate is due to the administration of the new drug Sulphanilamide, which has proved so valuable in the treatment of such cases.

### **Erysipelas.**

Forty-four cases of Erysipelas were admitted during the year. There were no deaths, and this again must be attributed to a great extent to treatment with Sulphanilamide.

### **Measles.**

Thirty-two cases of Measles were admitted during the year, chiefly in the beginning of the year, when the epidemic of 1936 was ending. Most of the cases were complicated with Broncho-Pneumonia, and there were five deaths, all in young children.

### **German Measles.**

Four cases were admitted during the year, and all recovered.

### **Chicken Pox.**

Six cases were admitted during the year, and all recovered.

### Whooping Cough.

Twenty-three cases of Whooping Cough were admitted during the year, most being severe and complicated. Five deaths occurred, all in infants, and all complicated by Pneumonia.

### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Fourty-three cases of suspected Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were notified during the year. Of these, 30 were finally diagnosed as Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and among those cases, there were 10 deaths. Of the 13 remaining cases, the majority proved to be cases of Pneumococcal or Tuberculous Meningitis, and among those there were nine deaths. The number of recoveries from the true cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis has been greater during the year than during 1936. Whilst it is too early to give a definite opinion, the results of treatment with Sulphanilamide have been distinctly encouraging.

### Acute Poliomyelitis.

Three cases of this disease were admitted during the year, and were detained for the probable duration of the infectious stage, before being transferred to Orthopaedic Institutions for the further appropriate treatment. There were no deaths.

### Mumps.

Two cases were admitted, and discharged cured.

### Pneumonia.

Three cases of Pneumonia were admitted, among whom there were two deaths.

### Illness of the Staff.

One nurse contracted Para-Typhoid Fever B. Two nurses contracted Diphtheria, and one nurse contracted Scarlet Fever. All recovered. Several members of the staff suffered from non-infectious illnesses, and all recovered.

### CITY HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL.

### HOSPITAL LABORATORY WORK, 1937.

			Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	Throat	...	287	180	467
New Cases	Nose	...	52	381	433
Scarlet Fever	Throat	...	5	891	896
New Cases	Nose	...	4	868	872
Convalescents	Throat	...	265	2358	2623
	Nose		322	2258	2577
Enteric Specimens	...	...			86
Other Specimens	...	...			38
			Total	...	7992

# TOWN LABORATORY WORK, 1937.

			Positive	Negative	Total
Sputum for T.B. ...	...	...	218	935	1153
Swabs for Diphtheria ...	...	...	207	832	1039
Smears for Gonococci ...	...	...	12	90	102
Enteric Specimens ...	...	...	12	66	78
Other Specimens ...	...	...	—	—	76
			Total	...	2448

## Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children immunised over 5 years	...	354
Number of children immunised under 5 years	...	291
	Total ...	645

## Disinfection.

The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 1,703, and the number of rooms in such houses, 2,266. Four schools were sprayed. The number of articles passed through the Disinfector totalled 21,090. 623 books were disinfected.

## Respiratory Diseases.

During the year there were 480 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, giving a death rate of 1.76 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.41 for the year 1936.

The distribution of these deaths is shown in the following table :—

Name of District	No. of Deaths from Bronchitis	No. of Deaths from Pneumonia	No. of Deaths from Fibroid Phthisis	No. of Deaths from Pleurisy	No. of Deaths from Silicosis	No. of Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases	Total	Rate per 1000
TUNSTALL ...	9	39	—	1	3	2	54	2.15
BURSLEM ...	25	38	—	—	6	7	76	1.94
HANLEY ...	14	72	—	3	8	5	102	1.72
STOKE ...	21	37	—	—	3	5	66	1.47
FENTON ...	14	16	—	—	2	5	37	1.54
LONGTON ...	21	49	—	1	14	6	91	1.99
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCKNALL, etc. ...	12	33	—	1	2	6	54	1.59
WHOLE CITY ...	116	284	—	6	38	36	480	1.76



The death rate from Bronchitis in the City was 0.43 per 1,000 of the population. There were 116 deaths from this disease, as against 95 last year. The rate for 1936 was 0.35.

The death rate from Pneumonia was 1.04 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for 1936 was 0.85..

### Alcoholism.

Alcoholism caused eight deaths during 1937. Six of these were certified as due to Cirrhosis of the Liver. In 1936 there were five deaths due to Alcoholism.

### Lead Poisoning.

This is an affection which is associated with pottery manufacture. Through careful supervision, and under the Special Rules of the Home Office, lead poisoning has diminished.

According to the Report of the Departmental Committee there were engaged in 1907 as lead workers under the Earthenware and China Rules in North Staffordshire, 5,299 persons (3,371 males and 1,928 females). In 1931 there were eight cases of lead poisoning ; in 1932, 14 ; in 1933, 12 cases ; in 1934, 24 cases ; in 1935, 23 cases ; in 1936, 15 cases, and in 1937, 19 cases.

Deaths from Lead Poisoning with occupations :—

Dippers	...	...	...	...	2
Dipper and Oddman	...	...	...	...	1
Colour and Glaze Mixer	...	...	...	...	2
Glost Placers	...	...	...	...	2
Miller	...	...	...	...	1
Printer's Machinist	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					9

In 1931 there were eight deaths attributed to Lead Poisoning ; in 1932, 9 ; in 1933, 6 ; in 1934, 6 ; in 1935, 5 ; in 1936, 1 ; and in 1937, 9.

### CANCER.

The total number of deaths from Cancer was 389, a decrease of fourteen over the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1.43, as compared with a rate of 1,632 for England and Wales.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the 31st December, 1937, were as follows :—

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1044	948	1992
Non-Pulmonary	... ..	213	160	373
		—	—	—
Total	...	1257	1108	2365



The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified and the number of deaths during the past ten years :—

		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
		Notified Cases	Deaths	Notified Cases	Deaths
1928	...	524	261	116	61
1929	...	627	289	103	52
1930	...	576	281	95	67
1931	...	604	271	86	51
1932	...	582	235	126	48
1933	...	467	242	99	41
1934	...	501	229	63	53
1935	...	466	244	64	44
1936	...	511	200	80	34
1937	...	458	218	71	38

Table showing numbers of cases of Tuberculosis notified at various ages during 1937, together with the number of deaths :—

Age Periods		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	—	1	2	1	—	1	6	1
1	...	2	5	11	8	1	2	7	4
5	...	26	23	17	3	1	—	2	4
10	...	19	18	2	5	—	2	1	1
15	...	31	32	1	1	6	18	—	1
20	...	27	32	3	2	7	8	1	2
25	...	38	42	2	1	21	29	2	—
35	...	30	22	3	1	22	10	1	2
45	...	38	16	2	3	32	13	3	—
55	...	38	9	3	—	32	6	—	—
65 and upwards		7	2	—	—	5	2	—	—
Totals	...	256	202	46	25	127	91	23	15

No persons have been compulsorily removed to Hospital under either the Public Health Act, 1925, and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, with reference to dairy workers.

### Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Four hundred and fifty-eight cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The cases and deaths were distributed as follows :—

				Number notified	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population
Tunstall	...	...	...	39	21	0.82
Burslem	...	...	...	71	44	1.12
Hanley	...	...	...	120	50	0.84
Stoke ...	...	...	...	56	26	0.58
Fenton	...	...	...	46	13	0.54
Longton	...	...	...	66	40	0.87
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.			...	60	24	0.71

Out of the 218 deaths from Phthisis during the year, 22 had not been notified, a percentage of 10.1. There were 38 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 25 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 65.8, which is much too high a figure and it is to be hoped that it will be considerably reduced by more careful attention to notification.

The 218 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0.80 per 1,000 ; in 1936 there were 200 deaths and a death rate of 0.73 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1937, the death rate was 0.584 per 1,000.

Thirty-nine deaths occurred in persons aged 15 to 25, and 165 in persons between the ages of 25 and 65 years.

There were 38 deaths in the year from forms of tuberculosis other than Phthisis, equal to a rate of 0.139 per 1,000 of the population. In 1937, the rate for England and Wales was 0.111.

The total death rate from all forms of tuberculosis, including Phthisis, was 0.939 per 1,000. In 1937, the rate for England and Wales was 0.695 per 1,000 of the population.

### Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 71 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 38 deaths, giving a rate of 0.139 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, eleven occurred among children between the ages of one year and five years.

Table shewing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1937 :—

			Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals
Tabes Mesenterica	...		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Meningitis...			2	2	1	1	—	—	—	6
Glands ...	...	...	—	7	8	2	—	1	—	18
Osseous	...	...	—	5	9	4	4	4	—	26
Skin ...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
General	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
T.B. Peritonitis	...		1	2	2	—	—	2	—	7
Other Forms	...	...	—	1	6	—	2	1	—	10
Totals	...	...	3	19	27	7	7	8	—	71

The work of the Tuberculosis Department is carried out from the Central Dispensary at Shelton, which provides facilities for the early diagnosis, treatment, and supervision of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The Dispensary is open each morning, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon. There is also a late session on Monday evening to enable people who are working to attend. Tuesday morning and afternoon are devoted principally to the supervision and examination of school-children. This is a very valuable feature of our Tuberculosis scheme and should yield favourable results as a preventative measure. Thursday and Friday afternoons are reserved for special treatment, such as artificial pneumothorax refills and the Kromayer lamp.

The following table, which is an extract from the Ministry of Health Return (37T. Rev.), gives an account of the work done in the Department during the year :—



Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
NEW CASES EXAMIN- ED DURING YEAR excluding Con- tacts) :													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	170	128	26	23	11	4	17	6	181	132	43	29	385
(b) Diagnosis not complete ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	98	39	31	318
(c) Non-Tubercul- ous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	118	32	26	296
CONTACTS EXAMINED DURING YEAR :													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	7	4	5	7	—	—	2	—	7	4	7	7	25
(b) Diagnosis not complete ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	21	17	61
(c) Non-Tubercul- ous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	101	121	124	400
CASES WRITTEN OFF THE DISPENSARY REGISTER AS :													
(a) Recovered ...	35	50	10	4	10	12	6	9	45	62	16	13	136
(b) Non-Tubercul- ous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283	317	185	191	976
NUMBER OF CASES ON DISPENSARY REGIS- TER ON 31ST DEC- EMBER, 1937 :													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous...	850	728	196	189	35	57	124	64	885	785	320	253	2243
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	66	44	34	244

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1937...	2386	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 ...	10
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance and cases "Lost sight of"...	63	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	219
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary ...	10737	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary treatment...	5
7. Number of Consultations with Medical Practitioners ... (a) Personal ... (b) Other ...	80 648	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultation)	322
9. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (d) above ...	4	10. Number of— (a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ... (b) X-ray examination made	2777 3375
11. Number of Visits by Nurses for Dispensary purposes ...	7411	12. Number of T.B. plus cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1937 ...	545

From this table, it will be observed that the number of new cases examined during the year was 999, compared with 1,002 for 1936. This slight fall is offset by an increase in the number of contacts of notified cases examined. Most of these new cases are referred to the Dispensary by local medical practitioners, whose support and co-operation have been of great help to us in our endeavour to detect these cases in the early stages, before they become sputum positive, and thus ensure by Sanatorium treatment permanent cures, or, in infectious cases, removal of the source of infection from other members of the family or community.

Further, it will be observed that the X-ray examinations for the year total 3,375. This figure, which includes examinations by the Fluoroscopic Screen, shows an increase of 294 over 1936. It is now the recognised rule that all new cases attending the Dispensary have an X-ray film taken as a routine measure. This procedure eliminates the possibility of missing the early, symptomless cases, which, on clinical examination, yield few, if any, physical signs. Further, the X-ray films form permanent records which can be studied more minutely later, and often yield valuable evidence of early disease not easily discernible by the fluorescent screen.

During the year the total number of attendances at the Dispensary was 10,737, compared with 11,530 in 1936. It is very gratifying to see that patients are, as a whole, realising the importance of regular attendance at the Dispensary so that they may constantly be under supervision, thus ensuring their continued progress towards recovery.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 545 cases of Tuberculosis with a known positive sputum in the City. It is to be feared that this figure is unduly low for a city of this size, and our special efforts are, and must be, concentrated in endeavouring to expose all the positive cases and having them treated or otherwise efficiently segregated. The distribution of these known positive cases is shown in the following table in the respective years of incidence :—

**Sex Incidence of Sputum Positive Cases shown in years.**

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	TOTAL
Male ...	47	16	31	27	39	41	37	48	286
Female ...	56	20	15	21	28	34	34	51	259
TOTAL ...	103	36	46	48	67	75	71	99	545

There are 91 beds available at Stanfield Sanatorium and 48 at Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for adult male and female patients, whilst 49 beds are available at Bagnall Sanatorium for children. In addition, there are four beds for city cases at Wrenbury Hall Colony, administered from Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.



Admissions to Bagnall, Stanfield and Cheshire Joint Sanatoria (excluding observation cases) have been as follows :—

		Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Males ...	...	126	53	—
Females	...	99	32	—
Children	...	2	—	107
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		227	85	107

The condition of patients on discharge has been as follows :—

		Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Quiescent	...	4	1	7
Improved	...	141	66	93
Stationery	...	36	12	4
Worse...	...	2	1	—
Deaths	...	37	7	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		220	87	105

At the beginning of the year, there were 16 observation cases in the three Sanatoria, and 82 cases were admitted for observation during the year. The number of observation cases discharged was 81, the diagnosis on discharge being—"tuberculous," 27 ; "non-tuberculous," 36 ; and "doubtful," 18. At the end of the year, there were 17 undiagnosed cases in the Sanatoria.

All children admitted to Bagnall Sanatorium now have Mantoux intradermal Tuberculin tests carried out, whether notified or not. Those found to be negative reactors are referred to their own medical advisers on discharge.

#### AFTER-CARE.

The work of this voluntary Committee has been maintained at the high standard of previous years.

During the year, it has been instrumental in re-housing 20 families. Financial assistance towards payment of rent has been granted to 16 families. Food has been provided for 47 necessitous cases, board and lodging for two cases, clothing for 12 cases, boots and slippers for five cases, and bed and bedding for four cases.

These figures furnish eloquent proof of the wonderful work carried out by the individual members and of their zeal for the welfare of the tuberculous patient.

Thanks are due to the Housing Committee for the promptness with which they have acceded to requests for houses in these cases.



SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The Corporation have an agreement with the North Staffs. Cripples' Aid Society for the use of twelve beds for the treatment of children suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis, six beds for children under five years of age (non-tubercular), six beds for adult Surgical Tuberculosis cases, and ten beds for school children for diseases of a non-tubercular nature.

The Medical Officer of the Institution is the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer of the Corporation. During the year an average of 23.5 children were in daily residence, and under the new agreement for adults suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis there was an average of 3.2 in daily residence. Patients after discharge from the Institution are attended to at their houses by Nurses from the Institution.

Dr. Mitchell Smith, Surgical Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows—

“ During the year 1937, 341 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill.

Forty-seven of these cases were treated as In-Patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Nineteen have been discharged as cured.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Spines...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Hips ...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Knees	...	...	...	...	...	62
Ankles	...	...	...	...	...	39
Elbows	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fingers and Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	10
Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						341

During the year 1937, 10 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as In-patients.

CLASSIFICATION.

Spine ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hip ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ankle ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
						10

Seven have been discharged as cured or improved, and one died.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

A copy of the Annual Return made to the Ministry of Health is printed *in extenso*. The following figures, taken and calculated from the return, show a comparison with the work carried out at the Clinic during 1936 :—

### ATTENDANCES.

		1937		1936
Men	...	24,954	...	25,620
Women	...	11,287	...	11,663
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	36,241	...	37,283

### NEW CASES.

		1937		1936
Syphilis	...	53	...	121
Gonorrhoea	...	335	...	280
Non-Venereal		301	...	1,313
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	689	...	714

Eighty-seven per cent of the total new cases resided in the City of Stoke-on-Trent, ten per cent in Staffordshire and three per cent in other parts of the British Isles.

The ratio of total attendances to total new cases continues to grow each year and is now 53 : 1 compared with 39 : 1 six years ago.

It will be noted that there has been a slight decrease in the total number of attendances ; but this is accounted for by a fall of 57 per cent in the number of new cases of syphilis compared with the previous year. In the Annual Reports for the past few years, attention has been drawn to the steady decrease in the numbers of new cases of early syphilis (primary and secondary). In this respect, 1937 proved to be a remarkable year, as only six cases of early syphilis attended the clinic throughout the twelve months.

### NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS.

Year		Primary	Secondary	Total
1932	... ..	107	74	181
1933	... ..	70	47	117
1934	... ..	64	48	112
1935	... ..	34	41	75
1936	... ..	26	32	58
1937	... ..	2	4	6

There is good reason to believe that these figures afford reliable evidence of the present low incidence of syphilis in North Staffordshire. The accuracy of this statement is given support by the small number of doses of neoarsphenamine supplied to private practitioners and institutions under the Venereal Diseases Scheme.

Unfortunately, the number of new cases of gonorrhoea is approximately the same as in 1931. During the last three months of the year under review, a series of acute gonorrhoea were given large doses of drugs of the Sulphonamide group, in addition to routine treatment. The results were distinctly encouraging, particularly in female patients, and no serious toxic manifestations were encountered.

It is gratifying to note the high percentage of non-venereal cases (44 per cent of the total number of new cases). This group includes all patients attending the clinic in whom no evidence of venereal infection can be found, after subjecting them to careful clinical examination and bacteriological tests, over a period of at least three months from the date of the last exposure to infection.

As the result of treatment, 622 patients were discharged cured during 1937.

The close co-operation existing between the Venereal Diseases Centre and the other branches of the Public Health Service is a valuable asset to the scheme. The medical officer acts as Consulting Venereologist to the Ante-natal and School Medical departments when required. Doubtful cases of infection in women and children are examined by the Venereal Diseases Officer at the respective clinics, and, if the provisional diagnosis is confirmed, these patients are transferred to the Special Clinic for treatment.

The serological tests used in the diagnosis of venereal diseases continue to be in the hands of the County Bacteriologist, and the exceptional efficiency of this service contributes in no small degree to the successful working of the clinic.

The Medical Officer is in attendance daily at the following hours :—

Monday ...	...	...	...	2-30 to 7 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	10 to 1 ;	and 5 to 7 p.m.
Wednesday	...	...	...	2-30 to 5 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	...	2-30 to 7 p.m.
Friday ...	...	...	10 to 1 ;	and 2-30 to 5 p.m.
Saturday	...	...	...	10 to 12 noon

The clinic is open daily for intermediate treatment between the following hours :—

Monday to Friday	10 to 1 ; and 2-30 to 8 p.m.
Saturday	... 10 to 12 noon—Men and Women 6 to 8 p.m.—Men only
Sunday	... 10 to 12 noon—Men only



Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Stoke-on-Trent (Municipal) during the year ended the 31st December, 1937 :—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL		Tot-als
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	191	149	—	—	116	89	30	57	337	295	632
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ... ..	2	6	—	—	7	10	—	—	9	16	25
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
„ secondary ... ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
„ latent in 1st year of infection* ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ all later stages ... ..	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	32
„ congenital ... ..	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—
Soft Chancre ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	267	58	—	—	267	58	325
„ later ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	75	221	75	296
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection or to have been under observation at other Centres ...	4	2	—	—	9	1	3	1	16	4	20
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	219	182	—	1	399	158	254	133	872	474	1346
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	61	41	—	1	142	59	219	99	422	200	622
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
„ secondary ... ..	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	19
„ latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
„ all later stages ... ..	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	26
„ congenital ... ..	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
Soft Chancre ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	40	11	—	—	40	11	51
„ later ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure ... ..	2	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	20	—	20

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Totals
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	8	15	—	—	28	6	7	1	43	22	65
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	122	94	—	—	171	82	28	33	321	209	530
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9...	219	182	—	1	399	158	254	133	872	474	1346
These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)											
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ secondary ...	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8
„ latent in 1st year of infection ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ all later stages ...	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
„ congenital ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
11. Number of attendances:—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers ...	2894	2753	—	4	4876	1325	1483	295	9253	4377	13630
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	33	14	—	—	14586	6271	1082	625	15701	6910	22611
TOTAL ATTENDANCES— ...	2927	2767	—	4	19462	7596	2565	920	24954	11287	36241
12. In-patients:—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aggregate number of “in-patient days” of treatment given ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	3	5	
4. (a) Names of Chief Preparations used in treatment of Syphilis	Arsenical										
	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds				Others		Mercury		Bismuth		
	“ Silver Salvarsah ” “ Neo-Salvarsah ” “ Kharsulphan ”				Trypar-samide		—		“Hypoloid” Bi-Metal “Hypoloid” Bi-Oxy. Chlor.		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	2378				295		—		3865		



	Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea	Serum		Cerebro- spinal fluid	Others for diag- nosis of Venereal Disease
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		
15. Pathological Work :— (a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	62	3138	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	—	—	—	1229	374	36	—

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

*Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these head- ings.	Stoke	Staffs.	Cheshire	Birmingham	Glasgow	Cornwall	Manchester	Yorkshire	Sheffield	London	Salford	Total
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—												
Syphilis ... ..	44	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Soft Chancre ... ..	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I
Gonorrhoea ... ..	280	37	7	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	325
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	261	26	4	2	—	I	I	—	—	I	—	296
TOTAL ...	586	66	11	2	—	I	I	I	—	I	—	669
B. Total number of attendances of all patients resid- ing in each area ... ..	32862	2891	272	155	2	39	6	4	3	6	1	36241
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following is a return as to the work carried out at the Out-Patient Clinic at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary :—

(1) Total number of persons dealt with and suffering from :—

	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time
(a) Syphilis ... ..	100
(b) Soft Chancre ... ..	2
(c) Gonorrhoea ... ..	151
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	156
Total ..... ..	409

(2) Total attendances of all patients : City, 13,128 ; Staffs. County, 11,526 ; and outside the district other than the County, 2,576.



Thirteen medical men in the City are registered for the free supply of Salvarsan and its substitutes. These drugs are supplied on application by the medical practitioner to the Medical Officer of the Clinic.

Six medical practitioners have been supplied with Salvarsan substitutes. The number of doses of Kharsulphan being 12, and Neo-Salvarsan, 54.

London Road Institution was supplied with Kharsulphan, 12 doses.

No action has been taken in the district under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

**Statement of Vaccination for the year ending 31st December, 1936.**  
(Furnished by the Vaccination Officer).

District	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Had Smallpox	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Authority	Certs. of Exemption. (Conscientious objection)	Removals Certified	Removals not found and not accounted for	Not dealt with for various reasons
BURSLEM ...	1049	340	2	—	67	10	589	16	18	7
HANLEY ...	954	334	1	—	60	18	472	14	34	21
STOKE ...	619	275	3	—	34	12	262	13	10	10
HARTSHILL	1359	497	2	—	94	15	623	50	59	19
LONGTON ...	766	422	1	—	34	8	251	25	18	7
CITY ...	4747	1868	9	—	289	63	2197	118	139	64

Of the total births only 39.1 per cent. were vaccinated during the year.

No re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, amongst contacts where immediate vaccination was not otherwise possible.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**  
**Midwives' Act, 1936.**

Through the passing of the Midwives' Act, 1936, many changes have taken place in the Midwifery practice of the area.

A scheme for the working of the Act in the City was adopted by the Council, and put into operation on July 1st, 1937.

The following extracts from the Scheme give an outline of its more important details.

## I. QUALIFICATIONS AND AGE FOR APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

In the appointment of the midwives, the following requirements were considered.:—

(1) Qualifications.

(2) The efficiency of the midwife in her present practice in Stoke-on-Trent.

It was decided to include in the first appointments as many as possible of the midwives already practising in the area. It was felt that if the efficiency of the midwife justified her appointment, it was in the interest of the mothers in the district that no undue disturbance in their present arrangements should take place.

(2) AGE LIMIT.

Whilst opportunities were given to the existing midwives in the area to apply for posts in the new service, it was decided not to appoint anyone over the age of 55 years.

(3) LIMITATION OF CASES.

The number of cases attended by any midwife, either as midwife or maternity nurse is regulated so as not to cause overwork. The midwives were grouped in such a way in the six towns and their adjoining areas, that assistance by any one midwife could be given without difficulty by the other midwives working in that particular area.

(4) EQUIPMENT, HOLIDAYS, ETC.

The Local Authority provided all equipment, midwifery and nursing bags, dressings, etc., and all other appliances used by the midwives in their work.

## BOOKING ARRANGEMENTS.

It was decided that the patients should book the midwife of their choice as far as possible. The fee charged for the services of a midwife was fixed at 35/- for first confinements, and 30/- for succeeding ones. The fee in respect of the Municipal Midwife to be the same whether she acts as a midwife or a maternity nurse.

In all cases where a patient on engaging the midwife intimates that she is willing to pay this fee and signs the necessary form to that effect, no enquiry into the means of the patient is made.

Where the patient asks that all or part of the fee should be remitted, she is supplied with a form which, after completion, is forwarded to the Health Department; the patient then being advised as to the amount she will be called upon to pay for the confinement.



## COMPENSATION TO MIDWIVES.

In accordance with the section of the Midwives' Act, 1936, which provided compensation for midwives who desired to voluntarily surrender their certificate, twenty midwives notified their intention to cease practice, and applied for compensation, which in each case was a sum equal to three times the annual emoluments derived from their practice during a period of three years before the date on which the certificate was surrendered.

## MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902—1918.

Four of the older midwives died during the year before obtaining compensation. Two midwives removed to other areas, and one ceased to practice.

## INCEPTION OF SCHEME.

Thirty-four Municipal Midwives were appointed by the Local Authority to begin work on July 1st, 1937, and at the end of the year there were fifty-nine midwives practising and residing in the City area. Thirty-four of these were employed by the Local Supervising Authority, twenty-three continued in private practice, and two in conjunction with voluntary associations.

From the commencement of the operation of the Act on July 1st, 1937, to the end of the year, the midwives employed by the Council attended a total of 1,030 cases ; of these, 333 were attended as maternity nurses.

No midwife has been reported to the Central Midwives' Board for any breach of the rules during the year.

A supervisor of midwives was also appointed to assist the Medical supervisor, and a series of tutorial classes has been arranged to enable the Supervisor to give talks with practical demonstrations to all the midwives.

This intimate contact with the midwives in addition to the visits of inspection to their homes, has already been found to be most helpful and beneficial.

Telephones have been installed in the houses of the midwives, and a very complete equipment including masks, gloves, etc., has been provided by the Local Authority.

Many difficulties were experienced at the commencement of the scheme, but these are being gradually overcome.

During the year 1937 there were received from the midwives :—

1,104 Records for calling in Medical Aid.

14 Ophthalmia Notifications.

34 Notifications of death of new-born child.

1 Notification of death of the mother.

41 Still-Births on special forms.

77 Notifications re Failure to breast-feed.



The 1,104 records for calling in Medical Aid were divided as follows :

120 for abnormality or complication during pregnancy.

711 for abnormality or complication during labour.

83 for abnormality or complication during lying-in period.

190 for abnormality or complication in case of the child.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, claims were made by doctors for the payment of fees in 971 cases, out of 1,104 instances in which medical aid was called. The 971 claims amounted to £1,426 15s. od., compared with £1,120 19s. od. in the year 1936.

### Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 366, being equal to an infantile mortality rate of 81 per 1,000 births. In 1936 the rate was 74.

In 1937 there were five large towns with higher rates than Stoke-on-Trent.

During the ten years 1925-34, the infantile mortality rate for the City averages 93. During 1935, 1936 and 1937 the rates for the districts were :—

			1935	1936	1937
Tunstall	...	...	86	93	102
Burslem	...	...	112	92	76
Hanley	...	...	100	67	80
Stoke ...	...	...	64	62	70
Fenton	...	...	75	80	72
Longton	...	...	70	61	88
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	59	81	78

Of the 366 infants who died in the City before reaching the age of 12 months, 176 or 48.1 per cent occurred in children under one month old, compared to 48.7 per cent in 1936.

In the following list the relation of certain diseases to the infantile mortality of the district is shown. Enteritis and Diarrhoea accounted for 39 deaths ; Premature Birth, 100 ; Convulsions, 18 ; Bronchitis, 14 ; Tuberculosis Diseases, 8 ; Pneumonia, 69 ; Atrophy and Debility, 21 ; Congenital defects, 25.

TABLE 9.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City and Six Districts, 1937.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	Total Deaths under 1 year
	128	3	14	11	19	172	4	52	52	53	33	44	48	78	47	29	72	44	362
All causes { Certified ... Uncertified	...	...																	4
Smallpox ...																			
Chicken-pox ...																			
Measles ...										1	2	1		1	1				3
Scarlet Fever ...					1	1			1	3	1	1		1	2		2		6
Whooping-Cough ...					1									1					1
Diphtheria and Croup ...																			
Erysipelas ...														1			3		5
Tuberculous Meningitis ...									3		1								
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...																			
Other Tuberculous Diseases								1	1		1	1	1						3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1					1			2	1	2		2	1	2	1	4		6
Convulsions ...			3	1		5		6	3	2	2	3	3	7					18
Laryngitis ...																	3		14
Bronchitis ...					1	1		8	3	1	1	1	1	4	2		13	3	69
Pneumonia (all forms)			3	3	2	8		11	13	21	16	6	6	22	6	5		11	
Diarrhoea ...					3			8	12	11		3	4	3	9	6	7	7	39
Enteritis ...	1			1		5			1		3		1						1
Gastritis ...																			
Syphilis ...																			
Rickets ...										1		1							1
Suffocation (overlying)					1	1							1						1
Injury at Birth ...	11			1		12		1				2	3	4	2	1		1	13
Atelectasis ...	16					16		2				3	3	3	1	1	5	2	18
Congenital Malformations						13		5	2	4	1	1	4	6	5		5	4	25
Premature Birth ...	82		3	4	7	97		3				14	12	15	14	10	24	11	100
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus			1			6		5	7	3		4	3	6	1	2	2	3	21
Other causes ...	3		1	1	2	7		1	4	2	1	2	5	1		3	2	2	15
Influenza										2									5
Pemphigus Neonatorum																			
Other causes peculiar to early infancy	2					2						1	1		1				2
TOTALS	131	...	15	11	19	176	...	52	52	53	33	44	50	79	47	29	73	44	366

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 4392; Illegitimate, 155.      Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate, 351; Illegitimate, 15.

## Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City.

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Diarrhoea	From Respiratory Disease	From Debility, Congenital Defects and Premature Births.	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1933	4459	89	13.6	19.6	47.9	0.0	1.2
1934	4579	85	10.9	16.4	43.2	2.4	1.1
1935	4537	83	9.2	19.4	34.4	0.0	4.4
1936	4590	74	8.3	13.3	40.3	2.0	1.7
1937	4547	81	8.6	17.8	39.4	0.7	1.3

Average rate for the five years (1933-37), 80.

The infantile mortality rate in the 125 large towns in 1933 was 67 ; in 1934 it was 63 ; in 1935 it was 62 ; in 1936 it was 63 ; and in 1937 it was 62.

The rate for England and Wales during 1937 was 58.

### Notification of Births Act.

Of the 4,501 births notified in the City of Stoke-on-Trent during 1937, 2,243 were attended by midwives, 892 by doctors and 1,366 occurred in institutions. The percentage of births occurring outside Institutions attended by midwives was 71.

### Summary of Visits paid by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

First Visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	4,365
Re-visits—Under 1 year	... 17,938	
Over 1 year	... 24,928	42,866
Visits to Expectant Mothers	... 451	
Re-visits to Expectant Mothers	... 604	
Visits to Ophthalmia Cases...	... 119	
„ Midwives	... 949	
„ in connection with still-births and infant deaths...	... 648	
„ in connection with infant life protection	... 356	
Other Visits	... 1,806	
Wasted Visits	... 3,112	
		55,276



## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND  
LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE  
PAST 11 YEARS.

	Illegitimate		Legitimate		Whole	
1927	...	136	...	97	...	99
1928	...	161	...	84	...	87
1929	...	137	...	193	...	105
1930	...	81	...	69	...	70
1931	...	118	...	99	...	100
1932	...	109	...	87	...	88
1933	...	139	...	86	...	89
1934	...	98	...	84	...	85
1935	...	67	...	83	...	83
1936	...	74	...	74	...	74
1937	...	97	...	80	...	81

There are 15 Infant Welfare Centres in the City area. Thirteen of these Centres are directly under the Council, and two under Voluntary Committees who work in close conjunction with the Corporation.

Ante-natal Clinics are now held at ten Centres, and Toddlers' Inspections have been arranged at nine Centres.

No new Centres have been opened since last year's report.

A. Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

(1)	by children under one year of age	...	36,875
(2)	by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	14,646

B. Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year, and who on the date of the first attendance were :—

(1)	under one year of age	...	2,647
(2)	between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	246

C. Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year, and who at the end of the year were :—

(1)	under one year of age	...	2,268
(2)	between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	3,689

D. Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year, and who at the end of the year, were :—

(1)	under one year of age	...	2,268
(2)	between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	3,689

The attendances of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years shows an increase of 932 over the previous year, and an increase of 2,660 over the year 1935.

#### HEALTH VISITING.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

(1) to expectant mothers	First visits	...	451
	Total visits	...	1,055
(2) to children under 1 year of age	First visits	...	4,365
	Total visits	...	22,303
(3) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	...	24,928

#### CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

All the health visiting cards kept by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department with the history of the child from birth to 5 years, are passed on at the end of every month to the School Medical Department.

The complete record of the child with the history of its home, etc., should provide valuable information for the School Medical Officers.

#### SUPPLY OF NOURISHMENT.

As in former years, Dried Milk and Cow's Milk had been supplied to necessitous cases in children under five years of age attending the Infant Welfare Centres, where the child's nutrition was likely to suffer from the needful supply of milk in the diet.

This has proved of great value, and the beneficial results to the children have been most marked. During the year, 5,154 gallons of liquid milk, and 85,118 packets of dried milk powder have been distributed at the Centres, the net cost to the Corporation being £3,944.

#### LECTURES.

Lectures and practical classes by specially qualified teachers have been given as usual at the Centres in Cookery and Needlework.

Talks on Mothercraft, along with practical demonstrations, are of course a routine and important part of the work, and have been given regularly at the Centres.

Demonstrations on baby bathing, etc., have also been given by the members of the Health Visiting Staff at several of the schools in the City.

#### CLOTHING.

The sum of £25 was again given by the Burslem Mutual Burial Society at the close of the year for the provision of help in needy cases. It has been possible to provide woollen garments and vests for many of the poorer infants, for whom no similar clothing would otherwise have been provided.

## Voluntary Centres.

### ETRURIA MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.

The following figures are of interest :—

Classes—Mothercraft	...	24	Attendances	...	459
Cookery	...	24	„	...	225
Needlework	...	25	„	...	430
Births notified by the Health Department	...	...	...	...	180
Home visits paid	...	...	...	...	8,045
Dental Consultations : Number of patients,	23				
Attendances	...	...	...	...	228
Total attendances at the Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	497
Breast Feeding Consultations	49				
Number of babies	...	95	Attendances	...	544
Total attendances for all purposes at the Centre	...	...	...	...	6,823

### THOMAS TWYFORD INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

The attendances at the various Clinics at the above Centre include the following :—

	Babies	Attendances
Babies under one year...	271	4,897
Babies over one year ...	369	2,224
Infants attending Breast-feeding Clinic	159	940
Dental Clinics (Mothers and Children)	67	150
Home visits paid ...	...	4,853
Total attendances for all purposes for the year ...	...	17,278

In addition to the above attendances, 38 children were immunised, and 39 attended for massage. The 39 children referred for massage made 507 attendances for this special treatment.

The Breast-feeding Clinic continues to be well attended and it is noteworthy that no deaths have occurred in any infants attending this special Clinic during the past seven years.

Sixty-two children between the ages of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 years, made 1,985 attendances at the Toddlers' Class.

During the year it was encouraging to notice the increased interest shewn by the mothers in pre-natal care and 193 expectant mothers made 694 attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic.

The attendance at all Clinics held at this centre have increased during the year.



## ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINICS.

### Thomas Twyford Centre, Hanley.

At this Clinic, 83 children attended during the year, and were treated for the following conditions :—

	Under 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Rickets ... ..	—	15	15
Preventive Treatment for Rickets	10	16	26
Debility after acute illness (Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc.)	2	14	16
Anaemia, Debility and failure to gain weight ... ..	4	18	22
Bronchial Catarrh and Asthma ...	2	1	3
Skin Diseases ... ..	—	1	1
			<hr/> 83 <hr/>

Total number of exposures for the year ... 1,420

### Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

During the year 159 children were referred to the Clinic for treatment, and made 2,824 attendances :—

CONDITIONS TREATED				RESULTS		
Rickets and allied conditions	72	Cured	...	...	26	
Delayed Dentition ... ..	23	Improved	...	...	50	
Debility and Anaemia ... ..	46	Still Attending	...	...	30	
Bronchial Catarrh ... ..	13	Lapsed	...	...	51	
Enlarged Glands ... ..	2	In Hospital	...	...	1	
Skin diseases ... ..	2					<hr/>
Dyspepsia ... ..	1				159	<hr/>
	<hr/> 159 <hr/>					

The beneficial results from ultra-violet light irradiation have been particularly noted in these cases of "Debility after Acute Illness," and the children who had suffered from Pneumonia seemed to derive very great benefit.

All cases who lapsed attendance were followed up at their own homes.

### REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC.

#### Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

CONDITIONS TREATED : Rickets, 8 ; bow legs, 16 ; flat foot, 13 ; knock knee, 12 ; giving a total of 49.

RESULTS : Cured, 6 ; improved, 17 ; still attending, 17 ; lapsed, 8 ; in hospital, 1 ; Total, 49.

The improvement noted in the cases who attended regularly was very marked.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

During the year, 1,004 expectant mothers attended the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics. In addition, 631 attended the City Maternity Ante-natal Clinic, and 1,016 the London Road Hospital Ante-natal Clinic.

The attendances for the year amounted to 4,242 at the Ante-natal Centres, 2,982 at the City Maternity Hospital, and 6,503 at the London Road Hospital, a total of 13,727 ; in addition, 1,506 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of the expectant mothers who attended at the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics.

It is satisfactory to again record the increasing number of cases referred to the Clinics by midwives, and to note also the increasing percentage of expectant mothers in the whole of the area who are receiving ante-natal care.

Fifty-six per cent of the total notified births had medical supervision either at the Ante-natal Clinics or at the Ante-natal Departments of Hospitals during the year. This compares favourably with the percentage (50%) of the previous year. In addition to these numbers it is known that many other pregnant women were examined by their own private practitioner.

## VENEREAL DISEASES DIAGNOSIS.

Twenty-four expectant mothers have been referred to the Venereal Diseases Officer at the Special Clinic held at the Richmond Lodge Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, cases found to be positive being transferred to the Special Treatment Centre.

## EDUCATION.

Instruction on the hygiene of pregnancy, preparation for breast-feeding, etc., have been given at all the Ante-natal Clinics.

Abdominal binders, bandages for varicose veins, etc., are stocked at all the Clinics, and many sterilised confinement outfits have also been supplied free of charge when required.

## SUPPLY OF NOURISHMENT.

Again as in former years, a large number of the mothers were allowed free dinners and milk with markedly beneficial results.

## DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year 181 mothers were referred for dental treatment. Of this number 92 were sent from the City Ante-natal Clinics to the Dental Clinic at the Etruria Mothers' Welcome.

## NUTRITION AND HAEMOGLOBIN PERCENTAGES.

*Special Investigation.* The following notes on a special enquiry into the Nutrition and also the Haemoglobin level of a series of mothers who attended at the City Ante-natal Clinics is of interest : the total number of Nutritious investigated was 1,228, and the Haemoglobin levels were taken of 653 pregnant women attending the Ante-natal Clinics.



The following tables include all cases of expectant mothers whose nutrition and Haemoglobin percentages have been enquired into since the beginning of the investigation in 1934 and carried on till the present year :—

#### NUTRITION IN 1,228 CASES.

Good	...	396	32%
Fair	...	504	41%
Bad	...	328	27%
		<hr/>	
		1,228	
		<hr/>	

#### HAEMOGLOBIN PERCENTAGES IN 653 CASES.

		No. of Cases	Percentage of totals
90% Haemoglobin	...	6	0.9%
80% „	...	102	15.5%
70% „	...	288	44.0%
60% „	...	214	33.0%
50% „	...	40	6.00%
40% „	...	3	0.45%
		<hr/>	
		653	
		<hr/>	

There can be no doubt that too many expectant mothers suffer from anaemia associated with poor nutrition. Every effort has been made at the Ante-natal clinics to provide treatment for these mothers and one special Iron preparation has been used with marked success. All of these mothers attended regularly at the Ante-natal clinics, as they themselves felt the resulting benefit to their health.

#### CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

As the scheme for the provision of cots for Hospital Treatment for Premature Infants had again been delayed, it was felt that some effort might be made to provide special care for these infants in their own homes.

It is known that many premature infants die simply from failure to provide them with enough warmth and supervision ; special cots were designed, and were made by the Local Workshops for the Blind ; these cots have handles for ease in carrying and are lined throughout with a double layer of flannel, into which hot water bottles are inserted.

The first cot was sent out on August 27th, and from that date to December 31st, 1937, 21 cots were sent to the homes in which premature premature babies had been born.

For the purpose of treatment, all infants whose birth weight was 5 lbs. or under were designated as “premature” and were supplied with cots on the request of a Municipal Midwife.



## Toddlers' Inspections.

During the year, a special medical inspection was made of 827 children who were between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

The children were referred for examination by the Health Visitors who suspected defects at the time of home visiting.

This special selection accounts for the high percentage of defects found. The idea of sessions for toddlers was to provide an opportunity of obtaining a complete physical examination of these children by the Medical Officer, and at the same time to give the mothers special advice about the hygiene, diet and general management of the toddlers.

The following table of defects shows the findings on physical examination of the children :—

	No. of cases	Percentage of Total
Malnutrition ... ..	182	22.00%
Anaemia ... ..	30	3.60%
Rickets ... ..	45	5.40%
Postural Defects ... ..	94	11.00%
Dental Caries ... ..	125	15.00%
EYE CONDITIONS :		
Strabismus... ..	29	3.50%
Blepharitis... ..	7	00.84%
Conjunctivitis ... ..	14	1.70%
LUNG CONDITIONS :		
Bronchitis ... ..	131	16.00%
Suspected T.B. ... ..	6	00.70%
Definite T.B. ... ..	2	00.24%
Asthma ... ..	1	00.12%
Abnormal Heart Conditions ... ..	64	7.70%
Nervous Diseases ... ..	16	1.90%
Skin Diseases ... ..	78	9.40%
NOSE, EAR AND THROAT DEFECTS :		
Defective Hearing ... ..	6	00.72%
Otitis Media ... ..	33	4.00%
Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	347	42.00%
Enlarged Cervical Glands ... ..	120	14.00%

Every effort was made to provide treatment for the children suffering from defects, who were as far as possible referred to their own private doctor, or to hospital.

Special arrangements should be made in the near future for the provision of operative treatment for cases of Tonsils and Adenoids.

Nourishment was allowed in all cases of Malnutrition.

## Children Act. Infant Life Protection.

The following returns give a summary of the number of children, etc., under the care of the Local Authority during the year :—

### I. NOTIFICATIONS.

(i.) Number of foster-parents on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	46
(b) at the end of the year	...	...	34

(ii.) Number of children on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	46
(b) at the end of the year	...	...	34
(c) who died during the year	...	...	—
(d) on whom inquests were held during the year...	...	...	—

(iii.) Number of Infant Life Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :

(a) Health Visitors	...	...	...	16
(b) Female, other than Health Visitors	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Male	...	...	...	Nil

(iv.) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1908—three Medical Officers.

No proceedings were taken under any Section of the Act during the year.

### Maternal Mortality.

Twenty-two women died in, or in consequence of, childbirth during the year. The deaths were classified as follows :—

From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	4
From other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	18

Eighteen of the cases died in Institutions and four at home.

The following table shows the Puerperal Mortality rate per thousand total births (live-born and still-born), and also per thousand live births for the past five years :—

			Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total Puerperal Mortality
1933					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	3.36	1.57	4.93
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	3.21	1.50	4.71
1934					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	3.49	1.53	5.02
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	3.31	1.43	4.74
1935					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	1.76	2.86	4.62
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	1.66	2.70	4.36
1936					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	1.09	2.40	3.49
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	1.03	2.28	3.31
1937					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	0.88	3.96	4.84
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	0.83	3.75	4.58

It will be noted from the above table that the Puerperal Sepsis rate per 1,000 total births is the lowest recorded during the five year period.

Three of the maternal deaths occurred after miscarriage or abortion.

There were also five deaths from inter-current diseases ; two of these were associated with chronic heart disease, and one with pulmonary tuberculosis of long standing.

Age Incidence of all Maternal Deaths during the past Ten Years.

		Puerperal Sepsis	Puerperal Haemorrhages	Eclampsia	All other Causes
20 years or under	...	4	—	—	3
20 to 25 years	...	20	4	3	22
25 to 30 years	...	13	21	3	16
30 to 35 years	...	23	10	3	16
35 to 40 years	...	28	5	2	18
Over 40 years	...	11	8	—	13
TOTAL	...	90	39	11	88



## Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Number of cases notified during the year	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Number of cases removed to hospitals
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	41	41	34	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	2	2	2	—
(3) Puerperal fever ... ..	11	11	1	8
(4) Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	28	28	5	9

## Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1928.

(1) Number of applications for registration	...	...	—
(2) Number of homes registered	...	...	1
(3) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	—
(4) Number of applications for exemption from registration			2
(5) Number of cases in which exemption has been granted			2

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total number of cases notified by medical men and midwives in 1937 was 48, as compared with 53 in 1936. In seven instances the diagnosis was not confirmed by a medical man, though notifications were received from midwives.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been compulsorily notifiable throughout the whole area since 1911. 41 notifications were received during 1937 from medical men either as first notifications or confirming midwives' notifications. The total number of notifications received from midwives was 14. The 48 cases notified were distributed as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	4 cases
Burslem	...	...	4 „
Hanley	...	...	15 „
Stoke ...	...	...	6 „
Fenton	...	...	4 „
Longton	...	...	12 „
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	3 „

In 1936 the number of cases notified by midwives and medical men per 1,000 births was 11.5.

Year	Number of Births	Number of Cases notified by, or confirmed by medical men	Number of cases per 1,000 births
1928	5,490	125	22.8
1929	5,303	151	28.5
1930	5,551	114	20.5
1931	5,202	82	15.8
1932	4,750	54	11.4
1933	4,459	65	14.5
1934	4,579	49	10.7
1935	4,537	41	9.0
1936	4,590	39	8.5
1937	4,547	41	9.0
Average for 10 years	4,901	76	15.1

Results of severe cases of Ophthalmia during the past Ten Years.

Year	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness
1928	0	0
1929	0	0
1930	2	0
1931	0	0
1932	0	0
1933	2	0
1934	1	0
1935	0	0
1936	0	0
1937	0	0
Total ...	5	0

In 16 cases the birth was attended by a Doctor.  
In 25 cases the birth was attended by a midwife.  
Nurses were supplied by the Corporation in 34 cases.  
The cost of nursing was £238 2s. 5d.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In hospital				
41	41	—	41	—	—	—

Day and night nurses are supplied in all cases where necessary. Arrangements also exist for a specialist to consult with the medical attendants free of charge.

## THE CITY MATERNITY HOSPITAL, HARTSHILL.

### Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

Number of patients in hospital at the beginning of the year ... ..	20
Number of patients admitted during the year ... ..	657
Number of patients discharged during the year... ..	660
Number of patients in Hospital at the end of the year ...	17
Number of infants in Hospital at the end of the year ...	17
Number of patients admitted from within the City ...	615
Number of patients admitted from outside the City ...	42
Number of patients admitted to Private Wards... ..	57
Number of patients admitted to General Wards ... ..	600
Number of Emergency cases during the year ... ..	26
Number of Births during the year... ..	597
Number of Still-births during the year ... ..	36
Number of Infant deaths during the year ... ..	12
Number of Maternal deaths during the year ... ..	5
Ante-natal attendances for 1937 ... ..	3,014

### Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Two cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified during the year.

The appliances and clothing of the midwives in contact with the cases were all disinfected, and where contact cases occurred in their practice, their houses and bedding were also disinfected.

The midwives themselves gave all possible assistance in the matter.

### Measles.

There were 11 deaths compared with 36 in 1936 and none in 1935.

The death rate from Measles in 1937 was 0.04 per 1,000, compared to 0.03 for the 125 large towns and 0.02 for England and Wales.

The ages at death were as follows :—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15 and over
3	2	4	2	0

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable in the City.

### Whooping Cough.

There were 17 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with 15 in 1936.

The deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15
6	6	4	1

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.



## **Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.**

One case was notified during the year.

## **Epidemic Diarrhoea.**

The deaths from Epidemic Diarrhoea number 39 under one year of age ; 5 from 1-2 years of age ; 4 from 2-5 years of age ; and 4 over 5 years of age.

The death rate under two years of age per 1,000 births was 9.68, as compared with 7.9 for the 125 large towns and 5.8 for England and Wales.

## **Ambulance Arrangements.**

For the removal of Infectious Disease cases ambulance accommodation is provided at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

For the removal of Non-Infectious and Accident cases, two motor ambulances are employed by the Corporation. At least one large private firm provides a private motor ambulance to cope with accidents, etc., at their collieries and steel works.

The Public Assistance Committee has also provided ambulances.

## **Nursing Arrangements in the City.**

The following Voluntary Associations provide and pay the Nurses as set out :—

The Tunstall Nursing Institution, 1 Nurse.

The Burslem District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

The Hanley Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

The Stoke Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

The Fenton Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

Longton District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

Norton District Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

## **Adoptive Acts in Force in the City.**

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. (Part 3).

Parts of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, as follows:

Part 2.

Part 3.

Part 4.

Part 5.

Part 6.

Part 7.—Sections 79, 80, 81, 85, 86.

Part 8.

Part 9.

Part 10.

Public Health Act, 1925 :—

Sections 1—21.

Sections 23—26.

Sections 28—30.

Section 33.

Section 35.

Sections 38—39.

Sections 42—43.

Section 49.

Sections 53—87.

### **Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Acts, 1923, 1928 and 1935.**

Under these Acts the Corporation have been given many new powers in relation to Public Health matters.

### **Hospital for Mental Defectives.**

The Council have an Institution at Stallington for 77 cases. These are principally of a fairly high grade and at present there is no accommodation for Epileptics and low grade cases.

### **POOR LAW RELIEF.**

The Public Assistance Officer has kindly supplied the following returns with reference to Public Assistance Relief for the parishes in the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

#### **TOTAL COST OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF—**

For year ending 31st March, 1937...	...	...	£139,315
Number of persons in receipt of out-door relief on 31st March, 1937	...	...	8,465
No. of persons in receipt of unemployed relief on 31st March, 1937	...	...	648

#### **TOTAL COST OF IN-DOOR RELIEF.**

In-maintenance (including cost of Provisions, Clothing, Heating, Lighting, Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, and other necessities, Buildings and Repairs, Furniture and Property, Rates, Loan Charges and Salaries), after deducting income—

For year ending 31st March, 1937...	...	...	£153,330
Number of persons relieved in the Institution on 31st March, 1937	...	...	1,756

## GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

NORTH STAFFS. ROYAL INFIRMARY. NUMBER OF BEDS, 356.

Number of Civilian In-Patients treated annually during the past five years :—

1932-33	...	...	6,158
1933-34	...	...	6,240
1934-35	...	...	6,446
1935-36	...	...	6,979
1936-37	...	...	6,855

In addition to the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary, there are two other Voluntary General Hospitals in the area, viz. : Haywood Memorial Hospital, Burslem, and the Longton Cottage Hospital. The Haywood Hospital has 54 beds and 14 cots for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department. The Longton Cottage Hospital has 40 beds for In-Patients and an Out-Patient Department.

There is also a Special Institution in connection with the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society for dealing with Orthopaedic cases, including cases of surgical Tuberculosis.

## CLOSET AND ASHES ACCOMMODATION.

There are in the City 65,604 water closets, but of these 6,610 are waste water closets. There are 225 pail closets and 1,662 cesspit closets or privies.

The following table gives the sanitary accommodation of the houses in the City in certain years :—

	1921	1922 Extended Area	1936	1937
Number of houses, including new houses and deducting demolitions...	49,034	55,000 (Census approx.)	65,731	67,557
Number of water closets	23,480	25,668	57,106	58,932
Number of Privies	2,635	4,998	1,676	1,662
Number of pail closets...	907	1,540	225	225
Number of hand-flushed closets	13,801	14,826	191	62
Number of waste-water closets	7,020	7,080	6,656	6,610

All the remaining hand-flushed closets are in districts which are isolated or on property waiting demolition.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

All the ashpits in the City have now been demolished and an ashbin provided for each house.

The work of refuse removal was maintained with its necessary regularity. Several adjustments in transport organisation were necessary during the year to suit the conditions arising from the migration of residents from the town centres to the housing estates on the fringe of the City.



As the duties of decontamination, under the Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937, have been assigned to the Cleansing Service, it has been deemed advisable to design vehicles and proposed new depot buildings so that they may be readily convertible in time of need.

The transport engaged upon the work of collection was :—

- 20 Mechanical Vehicles.
- 18 Horse Teams.

The totals of refuse collected are as follow :—

Dry Refuse (dwelling-houses and shops)	...	60,844 tons
Nightsoil	... ..	3,709 „

This necessitated over 3½ million visits to premises.

Traders in the City delivered for disposal 2,262 tons of refuse, the product of their businesses.

The average weight of dry refuse collected by the department during the twelve months was 17,265 cwts. per premises. This represents 12.21 cwts. per thousand persons per day (365 days to year).

The total net cost of refuse collection and disposal for 1937 was £39,184, or :—

- £143 9s. 7d. per 1,000 population per annum.
- £555 17s. 11d. per 1,000 premises per annum.

These figures may be expressed as follows :—

	Cost per person per week	Cost per house or premises per week
	d. .662	d. 2.565
Refuse Collection and Disposal		

The comparative tonnage and collection and disposal cost figures for the last eight years are :—

Year	Total Re- fuse Collec- ted (Tons)	Cost per 1000 Premises	Cost per 1000 Pop.	No. of Houses and Premises	Nett Cost Rate in £	Total Nett Cost
1930 ...	69,991	£ 721	£ 155	60,000	9.38	£ 43,317
1931 ...	71,230	701	150	60,000	10.99	42,091
1932 ...	70,838	687	150	60,650	10.84	41,637
1933 ...	67,809	650	145	61,600	10.29	40,055
1934 ...	65,891	617	141	63,040	9.7	38,876
1935 ...	65,024	578	140	66,529	9.0	38,436
1936 ...	64,847	562	141	68,584	8.86	38,529
1937 ...	64,553	556	143	70,488	8.75	39,184

The personnel engaged upon refuse collection and disposal were :—

Refuse Collection	...	144
Refuse Disposal	... ..	43

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The disposal of refuse by controlled tipping was responsible for 83.7 per cent of the total weight of refuse. Last year the percentage of the tonnage was 84.2.

Controlled tipping operations at Federation Road, Burslem, were successfully completed ; 34,839 tons being deposited on this site. The disposal of refuse from this particular area has been transferred to the tip at Sprink Bank, Tunstall, the newly acquired land.

During the year 52,819 tons were disposed of by tipping, at an all-in average cost of 1/6.72d. per ton.

Incineration of refuse was carried out to the extent of 9,776 tons at the Hanley Destructor Works, which produces the steam required for the Offal and Waste Eliminator Plants.

### STREET CLEANSING.

Snow removal in the Winter of 1936-37 was responsible for approximately half as much expenditure as that of 1935-36, the weather being fairly severe.

The following table gives the mileage of the streets and roads and particulars of the attention given thereto :—

Cleansed daily	...	...	...	31½ miles
Three times per week	...	...	...	7 „
Twice per week	...	...	...	60 „
Once per week	...	...	...	125½ „
Less than once per week...	...	...	...	9 „
Total ...				<u>233 miles</u>

Street cleansing expenditure during the past six years will be seen from the following comparative figures.

					Total Nett Cost	Cost per 1,000 pop.			Nett Cost Rate in £
					£	£	s.	d.	d.
1932	Sweeping and Watering	...	...	...	23,048	83	6	5	6.00
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,010	79	12	0	5.65
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,676	82	8	7	5.70
1935	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,218	80	17	4	5.2
1936	„ „ „	...	...	...	23,120	84	7	0	5.32
1937	„ „ „	...	...	...	23,397	85	13	5	5.22
1932	Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	3,143	11	7	3	0.82
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,657	9	12	0	0.68
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,405	8	14	10	0.60
1935	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,341	8	10	5	0.5
1936	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,167	7	18	2	0.498
1937	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,371	8	13	8	0.529
1932	Snow Removal	...	...	...	287	1	0	9	0.07
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,109	7	13	0	0.54
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	196		14	3	0.05
1935	„ „ „	...	...	...	223		16	3	0.05
1936	„ „ „	...	...	...	5,225	19	1	3	1.20
1937	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,574	9	8	6	0.57

There were 136,606 street and back passage gully cleansings during the period.

The number of workmen regularly employed on the Street Cleansing work of the department was 137.



## SANITARY SECTION

(Sanitation, Housing, Food and Drugs, and Meat Inspections).

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1937, 12,097 nuisances were found as compared with 12,721 in 1936, and 12,543 nuisances were abated, compared with 12,457 in 1936.

Table of premises visited and of re-visits made :—

Houses completely examined on account of—

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	1,741
Alleged nuisances	...	...		187

Houses in which examinations were made in relation to—

Occupants	...	...	...	...	33
Drainage	...	...	...	...	8
Structure	...	...	...	...	8
Total number of above houses			...	...	1,977

Total number of above houses in which defects were found... .. 522

Number of defects in above houses ... .. 2,268

Premises visited for other reasons than those set out above ... .. 15,935

Revisits to infectious disease ... .. 774

Revisits to nuisances ... .. 22,509

Table of sanitary defects found :—

Houses dirty	...	...	...	...	178
„ damp or dilapidated	...	...	...	...	5,133
„ badly lighted or ventilated	...	...	...	...	307
Drainage defective	...	...	...	...	230
„ want of	...	...	...	...	95
„ stopped	...	...	...	...	707
Sinks defective or required	...	...	...	...	336
Other drainage defects	...	...	...	...	515
Privies defective	...	...	...	...	3
Additional closets required	...	...	...	...	27
Defects in W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	1,021
W.C.'s without flush	...	...	...	...	18
Waste water-closets defective	...	...	...	...	58
Ashbins required	...	...	...	...	1,911

Outbuilding—defects	...	...	...	261
Paving	...	...	...	539
Houses without water supply	...	...	...	75
Other house nuisances...	...	...	...	276
Accumulations dealt with	...	...	...	176
Manure Receptacles	...	...	...	4
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	26
Insanitary and Indecent Urinals	...	...	...	8
Other outside nuisances	...	...	...	168
Total				<hr/> 12,072 <hr/>

### Complaints.

During the year 3,463 complaints were received, 610 of the total were unfounded.

Included in the total are 284 referred from the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses.

The following matters brought to the notice of the Department during the year were referred to the City Surveyor :—

Dangerous structures	...	...	25
Stopped sewers	...	...	7
Defective street paving	...	...	1
Other matters	...	...	331
			<hr/> 364 <hr/>

### Inspection of Drainage Work.

New Drain inspected	...	...	307
Re-visits while work in progress	...	...	652
Drains inspected after reconstruction	...	...	201
Re-visits while work in progress	...	...	264
Other visits on account of drainage work	...	...	324

### Voluntary Conversion of Privies, etc.

Privies and Pails converted	...	14
Waste water-closets converted	...	46
Hand-flushed closets converted	...	—

### Conversion of Privies, etc.

#### Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Nothing further was done during the year in connection with this scheme, the work being held in abeyance pending the provision of the main and branch sewers in the Eastern Valley.

### Notices Served, Legal Proceedings, etc.

No. of Preliminary Notices served during the year	...	64
No. of Statutory Notices served during the year	...	6,036

There were seven summonses taken out to enforce the compliance of notices.

In 7 cases the Court made the necessary Order and imposed costs.

	£	s.	d.
In several cases the Department carried out work to abate nuisances after the service of notices which were not complied with by the owners, at a cost of	...	5	18 1

### Ashbins.

In addition to the above, during the year 1,564 notices were served on owners requiring them to provide sufficient ashes accommodation. In many cases, on the expiration of the time stated in the notices, it was found that bins had not been provided, the Corporation delivered them and the owners were charged with the cost.

The number thus delivered during the year was 961.

### Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10).

Section 10 of this Act, which deals with heating, lighting ventilation, sanitation, washing and meals facilities in shops, warehouses, etc., where there are employees, is now in operation, and 72 Statutory Notices have been served. 820 inspections were made ; 210 contraventions found and 131 remedied.

### Byelaws now in force in the City.

With respect to :—

- New Street and Buildings ;
- Slaughterhouses ;
- Nuisances ;
- Common Lodging Houses ;
- Public Conveniences ;
- Houses Let in Lodgings ;
- Offensive Trades ;
- Removal of Offensive and Noxious Matters ;
- Inspection of Meat ;
- Cleansing of Highways.



## Offensive Trades.

There are in the area :—

- Two Knacker's Yards ;
- Three Skin Markets ;
- Several Bone Burning Works ;
- Several Marine Stores, Tripe Boilers, and Gut Scrapers ;
- One Fat Melter ;
- A large number of Fish Fryers.

A list of Offensive Trades has been scheduled by the Authority and Byelaws are in force for their control.

The list of Scheduled Trades is as follows:—Fish friers, tripe boilers ; dealers in rags, bones, fat, animal skin or other like matter in an offensive condition ; manure manufacturers ; brick burners, gut scrapers, bone burners, tanners, leather dressers, fat melters or fat extractors, glue makers, size makers (except Potters' sizes) and blood driers.

### GUT SCRAPING.

There are three premises specially used for Gut Scraping. Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Gut Scraping is prohibited in slaughterhouses ; four complaints have been received, but were remedied.

### KNACKER'S YARD.

There are two Knacker's Yards ; two complaints were received of nuisances at these premises.

### SKIN YARDS.

There are three Skin Yards ; one at Cross Street, Stoke, one at Milton, and one at Mollart Street, Hanley. Three complaints were received of nuisances at these premises.

### FAT MELTING (EDIBLE).

This trade is carried on on a large scale and in a satisfactory manner at the Public Abattoir, Hanley. Up-to-date machinery is installed and one complaint has been received of a nuisance arising.

### TRIPE BOILING.

There are many tripe shops in the City, but in most cases the tripe is bought ready cleaned. The greater part of the tripe cleaned in the City is dealt with at eight establishments. Two complaints were received as to a nuisance arising.

### MARINE STORES.

There are eight Marine Stores. Lead, metal, rags, bones and bottles are the chief materials dealt with. These premises have been periodically inspected and found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

## FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the year 20 applications were received and in seven instances permission was given for premises to be used for the purposes of fish frying. 716 visits have been made to the premises used for this purpose. 49 defects were found and 19 dealt with. The condition of the utensils, pans, etc., was generally found to be satisfactory. The number of premises in the City used for the purpose of fish frying is 266, 62 of which are licensed. Six premises discontinued frying.

## Common Lodging Houses.

There are seven common lodging houses in the City, the largest of which is a Salvation Army Hostel for men. During the year 280 inspections were made. The premises were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The seven lodging houses are registered for the accommodation of 286 persons per night. There were, according to the returns sent in, 74,628 persons accommodated during the year, as compared with 85,246 in 1936.

The premises are in the majority of cases old houses adapted for the purpose and some of the buildings are in a very poor condition, with the exception of the Salvation Army Hostel at Stoke. Two premises were closed during the year under Clearance Orders.

## Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are now on the register 131 houses. 612 inspections were made during the year. One hundred and eleven defects were found ; these have since received attention.

## SMOKE NUISANCE.

For the abatement of smoke nuisances, 465 timed observations of half-an-hour and five of one hour have been taken of boiler chimneys during the year, as compared with 523 in the previous year.

Sixty-five complaints have been received during the year and investigated.

Two hundred and seventy-five notices have been served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

Warnings have been given in three hundred and thirty-two instances.

One hundred and four visits have been made to Brick, Tile and Marl Works and twenty-one visits to Collieries, and the Managers and Firemen interviewed.

Of the 465 half-hour observations taken, 254 showed black smoke emitted for four minutes or more during the half-hour. The number of observations showing no black smoke was 57.

The number of observations where black smoke was emitted, but did not exceed the time limit was 154.

OBSERVATIONS.	1937	1936
Boiler Stack ... ..	470	523
Oven Stack ... ..	263	183
Kiln ... ..	125	199
INSPECTION OF—		
Boilers ... ..	735	824
Ovens ... ..	515	410
Kilns ... ..	462	523
Interviews with owners or occupiers ... ..	733	779
Interviews with Engineers and Firemen ... ..	980	1180
Warnings given ... ..	332	223
Preliminary notices served ... ..	140	92
Statutory notices served... ..	135	105
Improvements effected ... ..	100	99
Re-inspection of premises ... ..	513	460
DEMONSTRATIONS IN FIRING.		
Boilers ... ..	3	9
Kilns ... ..	2	—
Ovens ... ..	1	—
Reports for non-abatement ... ..	9	4
Special reports submitted ... ..	12	21
Visits for other causes ... ..	691	654
Prosecutions ... ..	6	3
Orders for abatement ... ..	4	1

Additional observations were made by the District Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

The following is a summary of the alterations made and appliances fitted in order to prevent the emission of excessive quantities of smoke :—

	1937	1936
Air tubes fitted ... ..	8	12
Boilers provided ... ..	1	—
Flues cleaned ... ..	34	40
Improvement in Fuel ... ..	14	13
Improvement in Firing ... ..	12	21
Mirrors fixed or replaced... ..	7	7
New Boiler Stacks ... ..	1	2
Patent Grates provided ... ..	6	2



	1937	1936
Patent Bars fitted in Sets ... ..	31	29
Patent Furnaces provided ... ..	9	11
Smoke Consumers fitted ... ..	44	29
Steam Jets provided ... ..	31	18
Repairs to Boilers, Boiler Furnaces, Engines, Brick-work, Economisers, Kiln Furnaces, Ovens, Stacks, Flues and Ventilators ... ..	108	72
Induced Draught Fan fitted ... ..	1	5
Oil Engine or Motor installed ... ..	5	7

The following is a summary of the results of the half-hour observations taken of Boiler chimneys :—

	1937	1936
Number of chimneys observed ... ..	202	229
Number of observations taken ... ..	465	523
Average number of observations taken per chimney	2.30	2.30

#### RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS :—

	Black	Moderate	None
Total amount of smoke in minutes	2069.5	6044.5	5842.0
Average amount of smoke in minutes	4.44	12.99	12.57

### OVENS AND KILNS.

During the year 125 timed observations have been made of kilns and 263 of ovens. Fifty-six letters were sent in connection with these observations.

Two hundred and fourteen interviews have been held with kiln firemen, 278 with oven firemen, and 148 with other oddmen and assistants.

### ROOFING TILE AND BRICK WORKS SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The new ovens and kilns provided at several of the large tile works last year have maintained a decided improvement in the smoke abatement.

During the year extensive observations have been taken on three of the largest producers' works in the City. By continuous inspections and pressure brought to bear on these firms, steps are now being taken to modernise the plant to try and mitigate a smoke nuisance, which has hitherto been considered impracticable.

The result has been a lower fuel consumption, and a decided abatement.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

During the year further progress has been made, in the use of electricity and town gas in place of raw coal, the result being that a larger number of coal fired ovens and kilns have been replaced by modern electrically or gas fired ovens and kilns.

Three electric kilns have been put into service during the year and two other kilns are in course of construction. The electric kilns have replaced approximately 95 coal fired kilns.

Twelve town gas fired kilns have been installed ; five producer gas and one crude oil kilns converted into town gas kilns ; two gas kilns are in course of construction, and two have been closed down.

Installation of Modern Types of Ovens and Kilns.

TABLE OF PROGRESS :

FIRED BY				1937	1936	1935	1934
Electricity	...	...	...	22	19	11	9
Producer Gas	...	...	...	29	35	34	30
Town Gas	...	...	...	32	20	5	2
Pulverised Fuel	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
Crude Oil...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	...	...	...	84	76	50	41

Grit Nuisance.

Five complaints have been received during the year and dealt with.

Eighteen observations have been made of chimneys emitting grit.

Eleven notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances from grit, and in one instance it has been necessary to report for proceedings.

In most instances alterations have been made to the various plants, and steps taken to eliminate the nuisance.

Sixty-three visits have been made to premises in connection with the grit nuisance.

Ninety-two visits have been made to premises for nuisances from fumes, thirty-one for inefficient silencers and other noise, and two hundred and seventeen visits for other nuisances.

The 91 complaints referred to were :—

Smoke	...	...	...	...	65
Grit...	...	...	...	...	5
Fumes	...	...	...	...	12
Dust	...	...	...	...	5
Noise and Vibration	...	...	...	...	4

## Prosecutions.

Proceedings in ten instances have been taken during the year, eight for smoke, one for grit nuisance, and one for dust. In six instances orders were made for abatement ; the grit nuisance was abated during the adjournment of proceedings. In three cases the proceedings were adjourned *sine die*, three were in connection with the brick and tile industry.

### Rats and Mice (Destruction) Order, 1919.

The Rat Catcher made the following inspections during the year. The number of visits paid to various premises was as follows :—

Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	31
Factories and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	814
Shops and Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	385
Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	80
Collieries and Ironworks	...	...	...	...	15
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	59
Schools, Hospitals, etc.	...	...	...	...	124
Tips	...	...	...	...	38
Picture Palaces	...	...	...	...	196
Market Halls and Town Yards	...	...	...	...	186
Garages	...	...	...	...	49
Offices	...	...	...	...	48
					2025

The number of rats known to have been killed during the year, and the methods employed were as follows :—

Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	31,385
Dogs	...	...	...	...	...	50
Traps	...	...	...	...	...	42
Sprays	...	...	...	...	...	—
						31,477

During the year £185 5s. od. was charged by the Corporation to various owners of premises for work done by the Rat Catcher.

### Methods of Dealing with Infested Premises.

POISONS USED :—

1. Phosphorus Preparations. Harrisons has been used with good results.
2. BARIUM CARBONATE (Commercial).
  - (a) Made up in paste. Fair results.
  - (b) Mixed with castor sugar, oatmeal, and salt, used dry and wrapped up in tissue paper. Not very successful.



3. RED SQUILL BISCUITS. Very goods results.
4. RAT LIME. Successfully used in private houses, etc., for mice, but not suitable for rats in China and Earthenware Factories on account of heat.
5. STRYCHNINE. Gassing Machine—Cyanide Gas.
6. TRAPPING.

Steel and wire traps have been used with success where it was inadvisable to lay poisons.

#### INFESTED PREMISES.

The premises found to be most infested with rats are Food Stores, Factories and Institutions.

In many instances drains have been re-laid and rooms rat-proofed with effective results.

#### Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer, and a separate Report is published.

A detailed inspection was made of all Schools during the year and a list of the sanitary requirements was submitted to the Education authority

#### School Closure.

No schools were closed on account of the presence of infectious diseases.

#### Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

There are thirty-three picture palaces and theatres. These premises were inspected periodically and the defects found were immediately remedied by the managers.

#### Distribution of Lime and Lime Brushes.

Facilities exist throughout the district for the free distribution of lime and the loan of whitewash brushes for the cleansing of houses where this is desirable ; this has assisted in obtaining a higher standard of cleanliness in the poorer class of houses.

#### Public Conveniences.

The whole of the public conveniences were systematically inspected. They were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

#### Public Baths.

There are five public swimming baths in the City, four of which are provided with purification plants. As regards the baths at Stoke, a scheme has been approved for the provision of new baths.

# FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The number of samples taken for analysis by the Public Analyst during the year was 935.

Table giving number of Samples, etc.

Total Number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non- Genuine
5	Almonds, Ground	...	...	—	5	5	—
2	„ Essence of	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Arrowroot	...	...	—	1	1	—
5	Aspirin Tablets, B.P.	...	...	2	3	5	—
2	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Aniseed, Balsam of	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	„ Honey, Balsam of	...	...	—	1	1	—
24	Butter	...	...	12	12	24	—
4	Beef Dripping	...	...	1	3	4	—
2	Barley, Pearl	...	...	1	1	2	—
4	Beef Suet, Shredded	...	...	1	3	4	—
1	Blood Enricher Pills	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Boracic Powder, B.P.	...	...	—	1	1	—
4	Baking Powder	...	...	1	3	2	2
2	Brawn	...	...	1	1	2	—
1	Back and Kidney Pills	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Bismuthated Magnesia	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	„ „ Tablets	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Bi-carbonate of Soda	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Beef Roll	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Brown Liver Pills	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Brandy	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Beer, Bitter	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Buttered Tea Cakes	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	„ „ Rolls	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Brisling in Olive Oil	...	...	—	1	1	—
4	Boracic Ointment	...	...	1	3	3	1
1	Boric Acid Powder	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Cream, Homogenized and Sterilized	...	...	—	1	1	—
11	Coffee	...	...	—	11	11	—
2	Coffee and Chicory Extract	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Coffee Essence	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Chlorophyll Tablets Compound	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Corn Flour	...	...	1	2	3	—
1	Cheese, English	...	...	1	—	1	—
2	„ Cheshire	...	...	—	2	1	1
2	„ Cheddar	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	„ Dutch	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	„ Gorgonzola	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Chicken and Ham Roll	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	„ Ham and Tongue Paste	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	„ and Ham Paste	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Crab Paste	...	...	—	1	1	—
5	Cocoa	...	...	1	4	5	—
3	Cinnamon, Ground	...	...	—	3	3	—
3	Cream	...	...	—	3	3	—
3	Cream Ices	...	...	—	3	3	—
125	Totals carried forward	...	...	25	100	121	4

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—Continued.

Total Number of Samples submitted for Analysis		Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
				Genuine	Non- Genuine
125	Totals brought forward ...	25	100	121	4
1	Cream Slices, Fresh Dairy ...	—	1	1	—
1	Cream, Economy ...	—	1	1	—
4	Cream of Tartar ...	—	4	4	—
2	Cream of Tartar and Sulphur Lozenges ...	1	1	—	2
1	Cakes with Real Cream... ..	—	1	1	—
2	Currants ... ..	1	1	2	—
1	Custard Powder... ..	—	1	1	—
2	Citric Acid ... ..	—	2	2	—
1	Cascara Sagrada Tablets ...	—	1	1	—
1	Ducks, Savoury ... ..	—	1	1	—
3	Epsom Salts ... ..	2	1	3	—
1	Epsom Salts Tablets ... ..	—	1	1	—
1	Extract of Herbs ... ..	—	1	1	—
4	Self-Raising Flour ... ..	2	2	4	—
1	Self Raising Flour with Eggs ...	—	1	1	—
3	Friars Balsam ... ..	—	3	3	—
1	Fish Cakes ... ..	—	1	1	—
2	Fruit Sauce ... ..	—	2	2	—
3	Glycerine, B.P. ... ..	1	2	3	—
1	Ginger Wine Essence ... ..	—	1	1	—
3	Grape Fruit Crush ... ..	2	1	3	—
4	Gentian Root ... ..	—	4	4	—
6	Gin ... ..	2	4	5	1
2	Ginger, Ground ... ..	2	—	2	—
2	Glauber Salts ... ..	—	2	2	—
2	Honey ... ..	—	2	2	—
1	Iodine, Tincture of ... ..	1	—	1	—
1	Iron Tonic Capsules with Quinine ... ..	—	1	1	—
3	Jam, Blackcurrant ... ..	1	2	3	—
3	„ Damson ... ..	—	3	3	—
2	„ Raspberry ... ..	—	2	2	—
2	„ Plum ... ..	1	1	2	—
3	„ Strawberry ... ..	1	2	3	—
1	„ Gooseberry & Raspberry	—	1	1	—
1	„ Apricot ... ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Bramble Seedless ...	—	1	1	—
4	„ Fruit ... ..	—	4	4	—
17	Lard ... ..	6	11	17	—
3	Lemon Curd ... ..	2	1	3	—
2	„ Cheese ... ..	—	2	2	—
1	Lime Fruit Cordial ... ..	1	—	1	—
3	Liquorice Powder Compound ...	1	2	3	—
1	Lemon Cordial, Non-Alcoholic	1	—	1	—
1	„ Squash ... ..	—	1	1	—
1	„ Peel, Candied ... ..	—	1	1	—
1	Lemonade Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—
4	Margarine ... ..	2	2	4	—
1	Marmalade ... ..	1	—	1	—
1	„ Lemon ... ..	—	1	1	—
238	Totals carried forward ... ..	56	182	231	7



Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—Continued.

Total Number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non- Genuine
238	Totals brought forward	...		56	182	231	7
3	Mincemeat	... ..		—	3	3	—
1	Magnesia Calcined	... ..		—	1	1	—
490	Milk, New	... ..		488	2	450	40
5	„ Pasteurised	... ..		4	1	5	—
1	„ Flash Pasteurised	... ..		—	1	1	—
5	„ Accredited	... ..		5	—	5	—
1	„ Tuberculin Tested	... ..		1	—	1	—
1	„ Tuberculin Tested, Certi- fied	... ..		1	—	1	—
8	„ Appeal to Cows	... ..		8	—	3	5
3	Milk, Condensed, Machine Skimmed, Sweetened	... ..		—	3	3	—
1	Milk, Condensed, Machine Skimmed, Unsweetened	... ..		—	1	1	—
2	Milk, Condensed, Full Cream, Sweetened	... ..		—	2	2	—
2	Milk, Condensed, Full Cream, Unsweetened	... ..		—	2	2	—
2	Nutmegs, Ground	... ..		—	2	2	—
4	Nitre, Sweet Spirit of	... ..		2	2	2	2
3	Oil, Almonds	... ..		—	3	3	—
4	„ Eucalyptus	... ..		—	4	4	—
2	„ Tasteless Castor	... ..		1	1	2	—
3	„ Camphorated	... ..		—	3	3	—
2	„ Cod Liver	... ..		—	2	2	—
4	„ Olive	... ..		2	2	4	—
2	„ Sesame	... ..		1	1	—	2
2	„ Peach Kernel	... ..		—	2	2	—
2	„ Olive, and Raspberry Vinegar	... ..		—	2	2	—
2	Ointment, Calomel, B.P.	... ..		—	2	2	—
2	„ Carbolic, B.P.	... ..		—	2	2	—
1	„ Mustard	... ..		—	1	1	—
5	„ Zinc	... ..		—	5	5	—
2	„ White Precipitate	... ..		—	2	1	1
3	„ Iodine	... ..		1	2	1	2
1	Orris Root	... ..		—	1	1	—
3	Oatmeal	... ..		—	3	3	—
2	Orange Squash	... ..		2	—	2	—
2	Prawns	... ..		—	2	2	—
6	Pepper	... ..		3	3	6	—
5	Peas, Tinned	... ..		2	3	5	—
4	Paraffin, Liquid Medicinal	... ..		—	4	4	—
2	Paregoric	... ..		—	2	2	—
1	Parrish's Chemical Food	... ..		—	1	1	—
1	Prunes	... ..		—	1	1	—
1	Quinine Sulphate	... ..		—	1	1	—
1	Rochelle Salts	... ..		—	1	1	—
1	Rice	... ..		1	—	1	—
2	„ Ground	... ..		—	2	2	—
1	Rhubarb Pills, Compound	... ..		—	1	1	—
839	Totals carried forward	...		578	261	780	59

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—Continued.

Total Number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non- Genuine
839	Totals brought forward ...			578	261	780	59
1	Rum and Butter Toffee	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Rum ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Raisins ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sausage Beef, Preserved	...	...	1	—	1	—
3	„ Beef ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	—
4	„ Pork ... ..	...	...	1	3	4	—
4	„ Luncheon ... ..	...	...	2	2	4	—
1	„ Cambridge ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Sultanas ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	—
1	Seaweed and Sarsparilla	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sarsparilla and Iodine Potas- sium ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sarsparilla Compound ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Sponge Sandwich ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	—
2	„ Fingers ... ..	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	„ Sandwich, Jam and real Cream ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Semolina ... ..	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Sugar ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sugar, Demerara ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Salmon Paste ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	—
1	„ and Anchovy Paste ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	„ and Tomato Paste ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Sardines in Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Soda, Salicylate of ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Seidlitz Powders ... ..	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Sulphur, Flowers of ... ..	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Syrup of Figs ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Shrimps, Potted ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Salad, Fruit, Tinned ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Salt, Iodine, Table ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Strawberries, Tinned ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Tartaric Acid ... ..	...	...	—	3	3	—
2	Tripe ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	—
3	Turpentine, Spirits of ... ..	...	...	—	3	3	—
4	Tea ... ..	...	...	—	4	4	—
2	Treacle, Pure Cane ... ..	...	...	—	2	2	—
20	Vinegar, Malt... ..	...	...	17	3	18	2
6	„ ... ..	...	...	5	1	5	1
1	„ Raspberry ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Veal and Ham Roll ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Whisky ... ..	...	...	—	3	3	—
2	Wine, Raisin ... ..	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	„ Blackcurrant ... ..	...	...	—	1	1	—
935	TOTALS ... ..			609	326	873	62

Formal Samples ... ..	609	Informal Samples ... ..	326
Genuine ... ..	873	Non-Genuine ... ..	62

The average standard of Fat in the milk samples passed as genuine were as follows :—

Quarter ending March, 31st, 1937.	Samples, 58	... Fat 3.67%
„ „ June 30th, 1937	„ 119	... „ 3.63%
„ „ September 30th, 1937	„ 145	... „ 3.73%
„ „ December 31st, 1937	„ 125	... „ 3.88%

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, fixes a minimum fat content at 3%.

Proceedings under the Acts were instituted as follows :—

Date of Purchase	Charge	Result	Penalty	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16/ 6/37	Cream of Tartar and Sulphur Lozenges containing no Cream of Tartar ...	Convicted	1 0 0	2 13 6
10/ 8/37	Selling Milk which was 17.6% deficient in fat... ..	Convicted	2 0 0	5 13 1
8/ 9/37	Selling Milk which was 13% deficient in Fat ... ..	Convicted	2 0 0	4 16 0
29/10/37	Selling Vinegar 19% deficient in Acetic Acid ... ..	Convicted	10 0	2 15 6
29/11/37	Selling Milk which was 30.6% deficient in Fat ... ..	Convicted	2 0 0	4 6 0
20/12/37	Selling Artificial Vinegar as Malt Vinegar ... ..	Convicted	1 0 0	2 5 0
	TOTAL ...	...	8 10 0	22 9 1
	<b>Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and Milk &amp; Dairies Order, 1926.</b>			
8/ 6/37	Failure to remove Milk from Cowshed	Convicted	3 0 0	2 11 0
	Failure to keep Cowshed clean ...	Convicted		
	Failure to protect Milk from Flies and dust ... ..	Convicted		
	TOTALS ... ..	...	11 10 0	25 0 1



Details of Non-Genuine Samples where proceedings were not instituted—

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
I	Milk	Sample contained a trace of added water. Fat, 2.98% Solids not fat, 8.50% Repeat sample genuine.
{ 5	Milk	Contained 4.3% added water. Fat, 4.02%. Solids not fat, 8.23%
{ 13	Milk	Contained 1% added water and was 7.3% deficient in Fat. Fat, 2.78% Solids not Fat, 8.46%. Repeat sample.
{ 16	Milk	Contained 3% added water. Fat 4.02% Solids not Fat, 8.36% Same source of supply as Nos. 5 and 13. Sample taken by County Inspector, 8A/M. Genuine. No action taken, as farmer had been told by retailer about original sample.
{ 48	Milk	Sample 1.6% deficient in Fat. Fat 2.95% solids not Fat, 8.78%
{ 151	Milk	Repeat Sample 8% deficient in Fat. Fat 2.76% Solids not fat, 8.72%
{ 160	Milk	Appeal to Cow sample. 8% deficient in Fat. Fat 2.76% Solids not fat, 8.81%. Letter of Caution and advice.
22A	Sweet Spirits of Nitre	Sample 0.23% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite. Repeat sample genuine.
55A	Raspberry Jam	Sample was 3.7% deficient in fruit content. Repeat sample genuine.
{ 63A	Iodine Ointment	Sample 93.7% deficient in Iodine and 95% deficient in Potassium Iodide.
{ 161	Iodine Ointment	95% deficient in Iodine and Potassium Iodide. Repeat of 63A. Letter of Caution to retailer and wholesaler.
{ 125	Milk	17% deficient in Fat and 4.4% deficient in Solids not Fat. Fat 2.49% Solids not Fat 8.15%
{ 130	Milk	15.3% deficient in Fat. 2.1% deficient in Solids not Fat.
{ 132	Milk	17% deficient in Fat. 2% deficient in Solids not Fat
{ 136	Milk	14% deficient in Fat. 4.4% deficient in Solids not Fat
{ 12AN	Milk	Sample taken by County Inspector at farm in course of delivery. 13.3% deficient in Fat. Solids not Fat, 4.9% deficiency.
{ 13AN	Milk	Appeal to Cow. Sample taken by County Inspector. 8.3% deficient in Fat and 1.2% deficient in Solids not Fat. Letter of Caution and advice to farmer. Fresian herd of cattle.
64A	Carbolic Ointment	Sample contained only .045% Phenol instead of 3%. Unable to repeat. Sample stock exhausted.
162	Milk	Sample 6.3% deficient in Fat. Repeat Sample genuine. Caution.
92A	White Precipitate Ointment	70% deficient in Ammoniated Mercury and was not composed of simple ointment. Attempts to procure formal sample unsuccessful.
173	Milk	Sample 3.3% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine
103A	Cream of Tartar and Sulphur Lozenges	Informal sample. Formal taken. See proceedings table.
{ 222	Milk	Sample 6% deficient in Fat. Fat 2.82% Solids not Fat, 8.80%. Letter of Caution.
{ 231	Milk	Repeat of 222. 2% deficient in Fat.
224	Milk	Sample 12% deficient in Fat. Repeat samples found genuine. Letter of Caution.

Details of Non-Genuine Samples where proceedings were not instituted—
Continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
<div> 114A 232 239 240 </div>	<div> Cheshire Cheese Milk Milk Milk </div>	<div> 43.6% of Fat instead of 45%. No action.  Sample 16% deficient in Fat. Fat 2.52%. Solids not Fat 8.60%  Appeal to Cows. 1.3% deficient in Fat. Letter of advice.  Appeal to Cows. 4% deficient in Fat. County Advisor called in </div>
<div> 139A 249 </div>	<div> Sweet Spirits of Nitre Milk </div>	<div> 0.29% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite. Repeat sample genuine  Sample 5.3% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine. No action. </div>
<div> 148A 287 283 </div>	<div> Sesame Oil Sesame Oil Milk </div>	<div> Informal Sample. 100% other oil. <div> Letter of caution sent. Summons withdrawn </div> Repeat of No. 148A. 100% other oil  1.1% deficient in Solids not Fat. Repeat sample genuine. No action. </div>
<div> 339 352 356 </div>	<div> Milk Milk Milk </div>	<div> 6% deficient in Fat.  Repeat of 339. 33% deficient in Fat.  Appeal to Cows. 34.6% deficient in Fat. Letter of Caution and advice. </div>
<div> 345 377 378 </div>	<div> Milk Milk Milk </div>	<div> Contained 2.3% added water. Repeat sample genuine. No action.  22% deficient in Fat.  Taken in course of delivery from farmer to retailer. 6% deficient in Fat. </div>
<div> 379 381 </div>	<div> Milk Milk </div>	<div> 6.3% deficient in Fat.  Same as 378-379. Sampled 3 hours later. 8% deficient in Fat. </div>
<div> 382 </div>	<div> Milk </div>	<div> Appeal to Cows. 3% deficient in Fat. Letter of advice to farmer, who called in County Advisor. Letter of caution to retailer. </div>
<div> 383 391 </div>	<div> Milk Milk </div>	<div> Sample 3% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine  Sample contained 1.7% added water. Repeat sample genuine. No action. </div>
<div> 422 </div>	<div> Milk </div>	<div> Sample 4.6% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine. No action. </div>
<div> 425 496 </div>	<div> Milk Milk </div>	<div> Sample 1.6% deficient in Fat. No action taken.  Sample was 1.6% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine. No action. </div>
<div> 497 277A </div>	<div> Milk Milk </div>	<div> 1.3% added water.  Informal sample taken at farm contained 4% added water </div>
<div> 524 </div>	<div> Milk </div>	<div> Formal sample taken at farm contained 4% added water. Appeal Cow samples genuine. Letter of caution </div>
<div> 275A 549 </div>	<div> Boracic Ointment Milk </div>	<div> 40% deficient in Boracic Acid. Repeat sample genuine  3% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine. No action. </div>
<div> 296A </div>	<div> Gin </div>	<div> Sample diluted 22.6% beyond statutory limit of 35c UP. Repeat sample genuine. </div>
<div> 300A </div>	<div> Baking Powder </div>	<div> Contained 5% carbon dioxide instead of 6%. Repeat sample taken. </div>
<div> 590 </div>	<div> Boracic Powder </div>	<div> Contained 5.6% carbon dioxide instead of 6%. Letter of caution. </div>
<div> 583 </div>	<div> Milk </div>	<div> Sample was 4% deficient in Fat. Repeat samples genuine. Letter of caution. </div>
<div> 323A </div>	<div> Malt Vinegar </div>	<div> Sample was 100% artificial Vinegar. Repeat sample taken. See proceedings. </div>



## **Preservatives in Milk, Butter, Margarine, etc.**

None of the 498 samples of milk submitted for analysis were found to contain preservatives. No preservatives were found in the five samples of cream or 24 samples of butter. Four margarines submitted; one contained 9 per cent of butter. Of the 25 samples of made-up foodstuffs such as sausages, brawn, fruit sauce, prawns, beef rolls and pastes no preservatives were found. Sample of preserved sausage contained no preservative.

All the samples of lard were tested for paraffin, but none was found.

## **Registration of Butter Factories and Margarine Dealers.**

There have been no new registrations during the past year.

## **Visits to Farms, Dairies and Milkshops.**

The number of purveyors of milk registered under the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926, is 797, as compared with 766 last year.

One thousand, eight hundred and one visits were made to Cowsheds and Dairies in the City area during the period under review, and where high bacterial counts were recorded advice was given as to the best means of producing milk under hygienic conditions.

Four hundred and four visits were also made to the various milkshops in the City.

The number of cowsheds on the register is 319, and the number of dairies 163. All sheds have been limewashed at least twice during the year.

## **Ice Cream Shops.**

During the year 716 visits have been made to these premises, which were on the whole found to be in a satisfactory condition. A large number of manufacturers have now installed electric freezing machines which are a considerable improvement on the old ice tub method.

## **Food Shops, Cafe Kitchens and Licensed Premises.**

During the year 1,537 inspections were made by the District Sanitary Inspectors and 341 informal food samples were taken.

## **Artificial Cream Act, 1929.**

There are three registered premises for the manufacture or sale of artificial cream in the City. No new applications were received during the year.



### **Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

Eight samples were submitted for analysis during the year and were as follows :—

#### **FERTILIZERS :**

Sulphate of Potash ...	...	...	Genuine
English Raw Bone Meal ...	...	...	Genuine

#### **FEEDING STUFFS :—**

2 Indian Meal ...	...	...	Genuine
2 Weatings ...	...	...	Genuine
1 Soya Bean Meal, Fine ...	...	...	Genuine
1 Bran ...	...	...	Slightly low in Fibre

### **Rag Flock Act, 1911.**

Eight samples were submitted for analysis, and of these seven were found to conform to standard regulations.

One sample contained 54 parts per 100,000 soluble chlorine, 24 parts in excess of the regulations. Letters of caution were sent to seller and manufacturer.

Twenty-one inspections of premises were also made, no infringements being found.

### **Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.**

Seven hundred and three visits were made to shops and 113 visits to markets in connection with the above-mentioned Act and Orders.

One hundred and three cautions were given, and advice given as to requirements under the Orders. Letters of caution were sent to several wholesalers in connection with butter marking from wholesaler to retailer.

## MEAT, FOOD AND CATTLE INSPECTION.

There were no staff changes during the year.

The Report is divided into three main divisions :—

- (1) Administration of Abattoir and Meat and Food Inspection
- (2) Supervision of Milk Supplies.
- (3) Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.

### (1) ADMINISTRATION OF ABATTOIR AND MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Progress in regard to the erection of the much needed Municipal Abattoir has, unfortunately, been slow. A site has, however, now been obtained which fulfils all the essential requirements. After a local inquiry by one of their Inspectors this site has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

The Livestock Commission which was set up during the year under the Livestock Industry Act, and which has very considerable powers in regard to the erection of Abattoirs and Markets and cattle grading, etc., commenced work during the year. The Commission has been supplied with a considerable amount of information relative to the slaughter of animals in the City. A Representative of the Commission has visited us and was shown the cattle market, the present Abattoir and the site for the new Abattoir.

Improvement and maintenance expenses at the Abattoir have been kept down to a minimum in view of the proposal to erect new premises. Alterations have been made to the Meat Inspectors' Office and a portion has now been let to one of the butchers slaughtering at the Abattoir. The emergency slaughterhouse is now in use for animals taken under the Tuberculosis Order.

The Abattoir Attendant paid a two day visit to the Sheffield Abattoir, and the experience obtained should be of considerable value.

As hitherto, condemned meat and offal is collected by the Cleansing Department and transported to the Destructor Works for conversion into meal and fertilizer. Prior to leaving the detention room at the Abattoir all condemned material is sprayed with deodorizer.

The inclusion of a Destructor Plant in the plans for the New Abattoir will obviate the necessity of transporting condemned meat and offal across the City.

Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoirs during 1937.

			Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Boar Pigs	TOTAL
January	...	...	521	102	1457	521	69	2670
February	...	...	560	167	1488	583	49	2847
March	...	...	565	330	1693	671	90	3349
April	...	...	473	165	1321	457	42	2458
May	...	...	378	58	1591	345	20	2392
June	...	...	466	61	2105	287	12	2931
July	...	...	390	54	1751	276	11	2482
August	...	...	385	75	1778	269	16	2523
September	...	...	645	129	2038	643	76	3531
October...	...	...	566	127	1502	581	65	2841
November	...	...	758	104	1929	662	62	3515
December	...	...	506	68	999	735	54	2362
TOTALS	...	...	6213	1440	19652	6030	566	33901

There has been a slight falling off in the number of all classes of stock slaughtered at the Abattoir, attributable to a marked hardening in live-stock prices during the year.

It is not proposed to take an exact census of the number of animals slaughtered in the City each year. The number remains approximately the same as last year. It is interesting to note that 15.5% of the kill enters the City by rail.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Two hundred and ninety-five slaughtermen are licensed by this Department and a register of all licensed slaughtermen is maintained. These licences became renewable at the end of the year.

Proceedings were instituted under the above Act for failure to slaughter sheep by mechanical means and slaughtering without a licence. A conviction was obtained.

Number of private slaughterhouses, December 31st, 1936 ... 48

Number of private slaughterhouses, December 31st, 1937 ... 48

Of the latter total, 38 are registered and 10 licensed.

In the course of their various duties the Meat Inspectors made the following visits :—

No. of visits by Meat Inspectors to meat shops and  
other premises ... 34,680

No. of visits by Meat Inspectors to slaughterhouses ... 4,861

No. of visits by District Sanitary Inspectors to  
Slaughterhouses ... 511



The large wholesale slaughterhouses are also visited daily by the Veterinary Officer during every third week.

**Carcases and Part Carcases Surrendered and Condemned during 1937**

DISEASE	Oxen		Calves		Sheep		Pigs		TOTAL
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	271	47671	—		—		77	2089	49760
Oedema and/or Emaciation ...	53	12898	28	1067	62	2414	7	392	16771
Fevered ...	26	12290	5	334	21	1085	5	1009	14718
Traumatism ...	23	2963	1	140	2	12½	2	138	3253½
Decomposed ...	6	1237	—		1	49	—		1286
Jaundice ...	—		5	226	—		—		226
Moribund or ill-bled	1	520	1	60	23	1378	2	280	2238
Septic ...	8	2140	1	127	2	132	—		2399
Peritonitis ...	1	440	—		—		1	184	624
Pleurisy ...	—		—		1	48	2	140	188
Bone Taint ...	3	289	—		—		—		289
TOTALS ...	392	80448	41	1954	112	5118½	96	4232	91752½

Total amount of meat surrendered and condemned 91,752½ lbs.  
 (Corresponding total for 1936 : 106,592 lbs.)

Portion which was dressed outside City ... 21,092 „

Amount of offal surrendered and condemned at  
 Abattoir... 44,413 . „

Amount of offal surrendered and condemned  
 elsewhere 42,880½ „

TOTAL OFFAL 87,293½ „

Corresponding total for 1936 ... 89,249 lbs.

Amount of other food surrendered and condemned :—

Tinned foods ...	2,717 lbs.
Tripe ...	25 „
Rabbits ...	3 „
Fruit and Vegetables ...	240 „
Bacon and Ham ...	30 „
Fish ...	151½ „
Eggs ...	74 „
Poultry ...	55½ „
Goat ...	20 „
TOTAL ...	3,316 „

Grand Total of meat, offal and other foods surrendered  
 and condemned ... 182,363 lbs.  
 Corresponding total for 1936 ... 210,508 „

Of the total carcasses and part carcasses of cattle condemned, 59.2% were affected with Tuberculosis, compared with 63.8% last year.

Approximately 22.9% of the total meat condemned was dressed outside the City. The figure last year was 27.5%

(2) SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER OF 1926.

Difficulty has again been encountered in enforcing necessary alterations to defective cowsheds. Co-operation with the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff has continued and a list of premises where improvements are required, has been compiled.

The register of all cow-keepers and dairymen has been maintained.

The quarterly routine inspection of herds has continued and an endeavour has been made to increase slightly the frequency of inspections. The experience obtained during the last two years indicate that in the interests of Public Health these routine veterinary inspections should be carried out at least every two months.

		No. of Herds		No. of Cows
1935	...	155	...	1,949
1936	...	148	...	1,848
1937	...	146	...	2,095

The number of cows examined in 1936 was 7,683.

The total number of cows examined during this year was 8,399. This figure includes a number of cases reported by owners under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 and a number of herds outside the City visited in company with the County Veterinary Officer concerned.

Owners were warned not to sell milk from cows suffering from diseases liable to cause contamination of the milk.

Cows found to be suffering from certain forms of Tuberculosis are dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Two hundred and ten samples of milk from individual cows were submitted for examination. Of these four were reported tuberculous on microscopic examination and ten on biological examination.

PROSECUTION.

One conviction under this Order was obtained for failure to remove milk immediately from cowshed, failure to keep cowshed clean and to protect milk from flies and dust.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

The main provisions of this Act have been summarised previously. It provides, *inter alia*, for bulk sampling of milk for Tuberculosis and in case of a positive result, the subsequent veterinary examination of the herd in question.

The number of bulk samples for this purpose has been increased considerably, but I consider that this figure should be further increased to facilitate a reduction in the incidence of tuberculous milks. In September I introduced post-clinical herd sampling. In this way the clinical examination is controlled by immediately taking a bulk sample containing milk from each cow and those cows which are excreting tubercle bacilli, and still not showing clinical signs at the time of the routine examination, are brought to notice for re-examination :—

			1937			1936			1935		
			No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
Bulk samples from City											
Farms	...	...	383	—	...	245	—	...	193	—	
No. containing tubercle											
bacilli	...	...	19	4.6	...	6	2.45	...	12	6.2	
Bulk samples from pro-											
ducers outside City			181	—	...	164	—	...	112	—	
No containing tubercle											
bacilli	...	...	21	11.6	...	25	15.24	...	13	11.6	

The eleven pasteurised samples which were negative are not included in the above figures. The other graded milks given overleaf are, however, included.

			No. of				Negative		Positive	
			Samples							
City Accredited	...	...	25	...	24	...	1			
County Accredited	...	...	8	...	7	...	1			
City Pasteurised	...	...	11	...	11	...	—			
T.T. Certified	{	Cheshire	...	2	...	2	...	—		
		Staffs.	...	2	...	2	...	—		
T.T.	{	Cheshire	...	4	...	4	...	—		
		Staffs.	...	1	...	1	...	—		

On re-examination of the City herds giving positive results, cows were removed under the Tuberculosis Order in six instances. Samples taken from the remainder were all negative. From ten herds cows had been sold for slaughter in the interim between the first sample and the date on which the positive results were received. In four instances the herds were tuberculin tested. Milk samples from all the positive reactors were negative for tubercle. In these cases it is not easy to explain the initial positive results, particularly since the purchase of milk from other sources was apparently excluded.



## RESULTS OF SECTION 4 CASES—COUNTY PRODUCERS.

No. of herds concerned	...	...	...	...	...	21
No. of cows concerned	...	...	...	...	...	598
No. of cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order	...					20

## EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR OTHER BACTERIA.

In addition to the examination of the samples for tubercle bacilli, a total of 551 samples were examined for the presence of B.Coli and the Reductase Test was also applied with results as follows :—

203 samples shows no Coliform Organisms in 1 millilitre.

92 samples showed coliform organisms in 1/10th millilitre.

86 samples showed coliform organisms in 1/100th millilitre.

169 samples showed coliform organisms in 1/1000th millilitre.

Three hundred and forty-five samples passed the Reductase Test and 206 samples failed to pass the test.

The above-mentioned samples include :—

19 School Milks.

8 Hospital Milks.

8 Institution Milks.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

The grades of milk established under this Order are Tuberculin Tested, Accredited and Pasteurised.

There is one Tuberculin Tested herd in the City. Preliminary testing has been carried out on three other herds.

There are 23 Accredited Producers in the City. During the year two new licences were issued. Steam sterilization is being insisted on as one of the requisites for this class of licence.

Seventy-four licences were granted to distributors during the year for the use of the following designations :—

Accredited	...	...	...	41
Accredited T.T.	...	...	...	6
T.T.	...	...	...	7
Pasteurised	...	...	...	18
T.T. (Certified)	...	...	...	2

### (3) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

An outline of this Order was given in my last report.

Number dealt with under the Order and form of disease :—

Tuberculosis of Udder	...	20
Chronic Cough and Clinical signs	... ..	46
Emaciation	... ..	—
Total slaughtered, 1937	...	66
„ „ 1936	...	61
„ „ 1935	...	39

Details of compensation paid for animals slaughtered and degree of infection are as follows :—

					£	s.	d.
Not affected (full rate)	...	...	—	...	—		
Not advanced ( $\frac{3}{4}$ rate)	...	...	56	...	559	17	6
Advanced ( $\frac{1}{4}$ rate)	...	...	10	...	30	0	0
			—				
Total cases	...	66	...	£589	17	6	
		—					
Receipts for salvage (sale of hides)	...	...	...	77	6	8	

#### DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

When an animal is removed under the Tuberculosis Order, the premises are disinfected under the supervision of a member of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's staff.

In the case of an outbreak of any other schedule disease, the disinfection is carried out under the supervision of the Police Department.

#### PARASITIC MANGE (EQUINE).

One reported outbreak was investigated and found free from this disease.

#### SWINE FEVER.

Seven reported outbreaks were investigated and found free from this disease.

#### SHEEP SCAB.

One hundred and seventy-four in-contact sheep were examined and found free.

Fifty-nine in-contacts were moved into the City Abattoir for slaughter.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

One hundred and two sheep were moved from an infected area and slaughtered at the City Abattoir under supervision.

LIVESTOCK MARKET AT MEIR.

This market has been attended regularly during the period, and no case of contagious disease has been detected.

The number of animals passing through the market during 1937 was as follows :—

Fat Cattle	...	...	...	1,946
Dairy Cattle	...	...	...	29
Calves	...	...	...	1,245
Sheeps and Lambs	...	...	...	3,063
Fat and Store Pigs	...	...	...	1,084
				<hr/>
				7,367
				<hr/>

AGRICULTURE ACT (PART IV), 1937.

VETERINARY FUNCTIONS TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM  
LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO MINISTRY.

The establishment of a centralised veterinary service will involve the transfer of the following veterinary duties from local authorities to the Ministry :—

- (1). Diagnostic enquiries into any of the diseases of animals (including tuberculosis) scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts. This will also involve the transfer to the Ministry of the whole of the administration of the Tuberculosis Order, including the slaughter of affected cattle and the payment of compensation to owners.
- (2). The veterinary inspection of markets when and where required.
- (3). Routine veterinary inspection of dairy herds.
- (4). Examination of cattle by a veterinary inspector on receipt of a notification from a Medical Officer of Health that tuberculosis is caused or is likely to be caused by the consumption of milk produced by the herd, or that an infectious disease is caused or likely to be caused by the consumption of milk from the herd.
- (5). Tuberculin testing and inspection of cattle for the purpose of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders (this will not affect the existing powers of local authorities to grant licences authorising the use of the designations “tuberculin tested” and “accredited” in England and Wales and “certified,” “tuberculin tested” and “standard” in Scotland)



## CONCLUSION.

Thanks are again due to the Chief Constable and his staff for their efficient co-operation at all times in carrying out the duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.

### Canal Boats.

During the year 581 canal boats have been inspected in this district. They were mainly found to be clean, well ventilated, and in a good state of repair.

The accommodation provided on these 581 canal boats was as follows:

1,829 persons, being an average of 3.33 per boat. The number of persons in occupation was:—1,559, viz.:—males, 770; females, 444; children, 345, being 49.4 per cent males, 28.5 per cent females; 22.1 per cent children; or an average of 2.85 persons in occupation per boat, but, if two children are counted as one adult, reduced the average in occupation to 2.38.

Of the 345 children on board, there were 211 or 61.2 per cent over five years and therefore of school age, 134 or 38.8 per cent were under five years of age, 175 or 50.7 per cent were boys, and 170 or 49.3 per cent were girls.

These canal boats were registered to carry the following number of persons :—

1 boat was registered to carry	6 persons
1 boat was registered to carry	5 persons
88 boats were registered to carry	4 persons
485 boats were registered to carry	3 persons.
<hr/>	
581	
<hr/>	

Ninety-six boats had a fore-cabin, being 16.5 per cent of the boats inspected. They were registered as follows :—

8 boats were registered to carry	2 persons
88 boats were registered to carry	1 person
<hr/>	
96	
<hr/>	

In 16 cases the captains were also the owners of the boats, and two boats inspected have women captains. In 47 cases a pair of canal boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

## Infringements of Acts and Regulations.

Infringements of Acts and Regulations :—

(a) Registration	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Notification of change of master	...			...	I
(c) Certificates	...	...	...	...	IO
(d) Marking	...	...	...	...	I
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5
(f) Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	5
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	I
(h) Ventilation	...	...	...	...	I
(i) Painting...	...	...	...	...	I7
(j) Provision of water vessel	...		...	...	5
(k) Removal of bilge water	...		...	...	3
(l) Other defects or dilapidations	...			...	II
(m) Notification of infectious disease	...			...	—
(n) Admittance of Inspector	...		...	...	—
					60
					—

No legal proceedings were taken under the Canal Boats Acts or Regulations during this period.

The usual blue notices were served in 39 cases for 60 infringements ; most of these have been returned, duly signed, signifying that the said infringements had been rectified.

There were no cases of infectious disease met with on a canal boat during 1937.

There are at present on the register (according to the revised list)—

- (a) 205 boats known to be working ;
- (b) 14 boats were cancelled or broken up during the year.

Nine canal boats were registered during the year by this Authority.

# FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

## Factories.

The following table shows the number of defects found in connection with the sanitary accommodation of Factories :—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION					1937			1936		
					Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
SANITARY CONVENIENCES	Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	16	8	22	9	4	14
	Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	...	...	...	27	9	29	58	47	11
	Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Badly lighted ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	1	—	—	—
	Badly ventilated ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Without proper fasteners on doors	...	...	...	5	2	3	—	—	—
	Dirty condition ... ..	...	...	...	21	13	8	—	—	—
	Foul or defective urinals...	...	...	...	8	4	4	—	—	—
	Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fittings ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...					80	37	68	67	51	25

## Workshops.

During the year 978 inspections have been made of Workshops and Bakehouses.

### Details of Sanitary Defects found in Workshops.

DEFECTS					1937			1936		
					Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
Want of cleanliness ... ..					61	13	49	74	73	1
Want of ventilation ... ..					27	—	27	3	3	—
Overcrowding ... ..					1	—	1	—	—	—
Drainage of floors ... ..					5	—	7	2	1	2
Other nuisances ... ..					111	2	118	74	72	9
SANITARY CONVENIENCES :										
Insufficient ... ..					23	5	23	4	5	5
Unsuitable or Defective ... ..					26	—	48	35	21	22
Not separate for sexes ... ..					1	—	1	—	—	—
Badly lighted ... ..					—	—	—	6	7	—
Badly ventilated ... ..					1	—	2	3	5	1
No fasteners on doors of female W.C's.					5	1	4	—	—	—
Dirty condition ... ..					28	6	38	36	29	16
Fittings ... ..					—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervening spaces provided ... ..					—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...					289	27	318	237	216	56

(The bulk of the defects found were during last quarter of the year).



### Bakehouses.

There were on the register 118 Bakehouses. 407 inspections have been made by the District Inspectors and 65 Notices served.

### Outworkers.

The total number of lists received was 167, compared with 161 in the previous year.

	1937	1936
List of Outworkers received ... ..	167	161
Number of Names on Lists ... ..	103	111
Warning Notices sent <i>re</i> Lists ...	164	136
Number of Visits paid to Outworkers during the year... ..	103	59

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)...	207	59	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	942	} 232	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report ... ..	36		—
Total ...	1185	291	—

2. —DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>		
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	92	69
Want of Ventilation ... ..	33	4
Overcrowding ... ..	2	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	7	2
Other Nuisances ... ..	208	100
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient ... ..	40	13
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	57	20
Not separate for sexes ... ..	2	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100) ... ..	—	—
Total ...	441	208

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS LIST						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending list	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108)	
	List received from Employers sending twice in the year			Sending once				In-stances	Notices served
	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men			
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	149	53	44	—	—	—	142	—	—
Furniture and Up- holstery ...	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Umbrellas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boots, etc. ...	10	9	1	—	—	—	14	—	—
Total ...	167	70	45	—	—	—	164	—	—

#### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s 131) at the end of the year	Number
Laundries ... ..	15
Dressmaking and Millinery ... ..	147
Bootmaking and Repairing ... ..	240
Blacksmiths & Wheelwrights ... ..	44
Tailoring ... ..	67
Cabinet Making ... ..	24
Cratemaking ... ..	38
Engraving ... ..	20
Joiners ... ..	111
Plumbers ... ..	60
Motor Repairing ... ..	108
Others ... ..	187
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER ... ..</b>	<b>1061</b>

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133, 1901), etc.	22
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act, (s. 5, 1901)	44
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector...	51
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
In use at end of the year	—



## **Housing.**

### **NUMBER OF HOUSES.**

There are approximately 67,557 houses in the City. Of this number probably about 95 per cent are below a rental of £26 per annum. About 60 per cent. of the houses consist of four rooms or less.

Two thousand, five hundred and forty-eight new houses were completed during the year.

### **POPULATION.**

The population of the area to the middle of 1937 was 272,800.

In rendering old houses fit, a great deal of good work has been done under Section 9 of the 1936 Act, without any difficulties being encountered. A contract was taken out for repairs to one house at a cost of £46. Most of the work was completed at the end of the year. Work is going on steadily throughout the City.

### **Clearance Areas—Housing Acts.**

During the year four areas were represented ; one inquiry held and two areas confirmed by the Ministry.

The progressive total of houses represented to date under the five years' scheme is 4,013 and the population 18,253.

The whole of the five years' scheme has now been represented.

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 564, and the number of inspections made, 12,981.

Further details are enumerated on the attached table.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME to year ending 31st December, 1937.

Areas	No. of Houses		Total Population	Total Families	No. of families rehoused		No. of houses demolished
	Represented	Confirmed by Ministry			Corporation Houses	Elsewhere	
John Street, Longton ...	146	140	739	161	158	3	140*
Hill Street, Stoke ...	139	124	659	146	137	9	124*
Ashley Street, Hanley ...	185	178	855	204	196	8	178*
Sutherland Road, Longton ...	187	180	925	209	207	2	180*
Hadderridge, Burslem ...	190	173	848	197	185	12	173*
Tinkersclough, Hanley ...	79	75	377	86	84	2	75*
Watergate Street, Tunstall ...	214	189	1001	217	201	15	177
Park Street, Fenton ...	190	166	801	194	189	5	163†
Burslem, 5 to 19, Areas ...	290	281	1348	319	300	18	267
Longton, 5 to 11, Areas ...	216	214	972	241	233	6	206
Stoke, 2 to 19, and Hanley, 6, Areas ...	311	308	1313	335	132	50	14
Hanley, 7 to 15, Areas ...	300	297	1427	343	323	15	65
Longton, 13 to 18, Areas ...	168	163	658	170	163	2	155†
Longton, 19 to 30, Areas ...	132	132	586	154	151	—	—
Hanley, 16 to 26, Areas ...	276	272	1164	293	113	—	—
Tunstall, 11 to 18, Areas ...	81	81	331	86	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	3104	2973	14004	3355	2772	147	1917

\*Areas totally cleared.

†Areas totally Rehoused, not cleared.

In addition to the above Confirmed Orders, the following Areas have been Represented.

Areas	No. of houses	Total Population	Total Families	Represented
Tunstall, 5/10 and 19/30 ...	346	1523	386	Represented
Longton, 31 and 32 ...	10	43	11	"
Burslem, 20 to 35 ...	178	696	188	"
Hanley, 27 to 43 ...	273	1126	305	"
TOTALS ...	1007	3388	990	

## Disinfestation—Clearance Areas.

In an endeavour to eradicate vermin from the new Corporation Housing Sites the Council at the latter end of 1934 passed a resolution that all tenants from Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses to be re-housed in Corporation houses must have their household effects fumigated.

The work was commenced on 12th November, 1934.

The furniture is collected in the morning, taken to the disinfection station and fumigated with a cyanide gas (Zyklon B) and then later in the day delivered to the Corporation house.

The bedding is retained overnight and left in an electrically heated chamber to drive off the gas. Loaned bedding is delivered along with the furniture and collected the next day when their own bedding is returned.

Up to the end of the year 2,433 houses were dealt with.

The cost of this work is entirely borne by the Corporation.

The fumigation, which was previously done by contract (London Fumigation Co.), is now being entirely done by a specially trained staff of Corporation workmen at a considerable saving in the cost.

## Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Particulars of the action taken for the eradication of bed bugs, including information as to :—

(1). The number of

(a) Council houses found to be infested 48, disinfested 48.

(b) Other houses found to be infested 178, disinfested 143.

(2). The method employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs :  
For Council houses "Cimex" is used (one block for 1,000 cubic feet) and afterwards sprayed with solution "D." The picture rails, skirting boards and architraves are usually taken away and, where necessary, the floor boards are raised before the "Cimex" is used.

As regards other houses, advice only has been given, proprietary processes being recommended.

(3). The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of the tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses :—

When removing the tenants from the Clearance Areas and Individual Demolitions the furniture is collected in the morning and fumigated with a cyanide gas (Zyklon B) and then later in the day delivered to the Council house.

The bedding is retained overnight and left in an electrically heated chamber to drive off the gas. Bedding is loaned to the tenants and collected the following day. The cost of the removal and fumigation is entirely borne by the Corporation.

(4). Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor :—

The work in connection with Council houses is carried out by the Architectural Department themselves.

The fumigation of the furniture before removal to Council houses is done by the Local Authority.



## APPENDICES.

### Housing Conditions.

Statistics, Year ended 31st of December, 1937.

#### 1.—GENERAL.

1.	Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	272,800
2.	General Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	16.7
3.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.939
4.	Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	81
5.	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	67,557
6.	Number of working-class dwelling-houses (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	61,841
7.	Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	...	2,548

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) :—

(i.)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	992
(ii.)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	—
(iii.)	By other Bodies and Persons	...	...	...	...	1,626

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(i.) By the Local Authority—

(a)	For the purpose of Part 2 of the Act of 1925	Nil
(b)	For the purpose of Part 3 of the Act of 1925	140
(c)	„ „ „ 3 „ „ 1930	782
(d)	For other purposes	Nil

(ii.) By other bodies or persons ... Nil

#### 2.—DWELLING-HOUSES.

##### 1. INSPECTION.

1.(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	1078
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	19148
2.(a)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	446
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	6167
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	50
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	396

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	190
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—					
(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	88
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...				Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied			
(a) by Owners	...	...	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...		Nil

C. Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	58
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	31

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	8
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	Nil

## Housing Act, 1935.

### (4) HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	3,543
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	3,922
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein... ..	22,483
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	110
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	16
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases...	118
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding... ..	—
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowd- ing conditions which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... ..	—

The Form "B" Census was almost completed during the year, 43,760 houses were measured and census taken. The increase in overcrowding is mainly caused by children passing the ten years of age standard and now treated as adults.

The re-housing by the Council has not yet been commenced, owing to the demands for houses under the Slum Clearance programme.

### Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.

During the year four applications were made by tenants for the inspection of their houses with a view to the issue of a certificate under the above Acts.

The dwelling-houses were inspected and certificate granted in two cases.



## Summary of Housing Defects dealt with during 1937.

Houses							Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 9
Dirty or Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Damp	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Defective roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
„ plaster of walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
„ floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
„ windows and frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
Fixed windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Badly lighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dilapidations	...	...	...	...	...	...	III
Deteriorated or Dirty Decorations	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Defective Brickwork, pointing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	446
„ fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
„ doorsteps	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
„ doors or door frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
„ stairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Want of or defective handrails, guardrails or balusters	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Want of or defective washing boiler	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Want of or defective yard gates	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Want of or defective structure of foodstore	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Want of Washhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Want of water supply or improper position of tap	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Want of or defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Want of or defective sink and/or waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Defective or want of rainwater pipes and/or eaves and spouts	...	...	...	...	...	...	441
Other faults	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective closet structures and/or fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Broken closet pedestal and pans	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Foul closet pans	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Defective flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Dirty closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insufficient closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Covered ashpits defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No ashes accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Bins defective or worn out	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Defective yard paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Defective paving of Back Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Unpaved Surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Other outside nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total...							5,677

The number of appointments kept during the year was 149.

**REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1937**  
**KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON**  
 (By the courtesy of Mr. P. Wilkinson).

	Total Depth (inches)	No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
January ... ..	4.25	19
February ... ..	5.91	23
March ... ..	2.47	18
April ... ..	3.56	14
May ... ..	2.70	18
June ... ..	1.12	8
July ... ..	3.40	14
August ... ..	1.08	7
September ... ..	1.53	13
October ... ..	2.18	10
November ... ..	1.20	8
December ... ..	3.77	18
TOTALS ... ..	33.17	170

In 1936 the total rainfall was 38.07 inches.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the City is under the control of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board.

The supply is derived in the greater proportion from deep wells situated at Hatton, Mill Meece, Meir and Stockton Brook. A considerable though lesser quantity is got from springs at Wall Grange. There is an abundant supply, and that from the deep wells of excellent quality.

The supply from Wall Grange is chlorinated before distribution.

There are 16 private wells and ten springs in the City used for domestic purposes. These have been visited from time to time and found to be in good order.

### POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Records of pollution are regularly kept in three distinct areas of the City.

## SEWAGE PURIFICATION DEPARTMENT.

During the past year the whole of the purification works in the City have been working satisfactorily and have at all times given good results.

Further areas on the east side of the City have been connected into the Eastern Valley sewer discharging at the Hanley Works, and the extensions and renovations to these works to deal with this flow are well in hand.

The new plant at Strongford continues to function satisfactorily, and a scheme has now been submitted to and approved by the Ministry of Health for the collection of gas from sludge. Work in this connection is well advanced and it is hoped it will be completed during the present financial year.

Some slight improvement in the conditions of the rivers and streams in the City have been made, and the work of renewing the culvert on the Fowlea Brook between Stoke Town Hall and the River Trent is almost completed. A scheme for improving the waterway of the River Trent from the lower end of Wharf Street to a point adjacent the football ground is well in hand, and it is hoped to put the work into progress during the next three months.







